A Change.

g voice and dazzling smiles ah

lowery paths we long to follow,
the hill's tail crest abides,
murmurs from the bosky hollow;
r vigor in the eager brain,
the head with loss and wrong to

e warning voice of change or

lootsteps of the angel Hope.

weary height seems almost won,
ld valley that we loved of yore
ow beneath the setting sun,
nnce lights the golden head no
re;
wings droop, the ringing accents
or,
ng around her feet, we worship yet,
n as we kneel, we see her altar,
n her place, back pointing, stands Re
gret.

—*All the Year Round.*

The Conduct of Life.

Be it good that we do, let us do it,
Giving soul and our strength to the deed;
Let us pierce the hard rock and pass throug
it,
And compass the thing that we need.

Does fate, as a dark cloud, hang over,
And cover our heads from the light?
Does hate mock the heart of the lover?
Must wrong be the victor of right?

Yet in fate there is freedom for each one
To make or to mar, as he will;
And the bolts of ill fortune that reach one
May maim, but they never shall kill.

Ever onward and upward pursuing
The aim that is thine for the day,
Adding strength to thy strength by thy doing,
Thou shalt gain it, nor faint by the way.

And though thou art buried with small things
Though menial thy labor may be,
Do thy utmost in that and in all things,
Thou still shalt be noble and free.

Dost thou love? let it be with full measure;
Nor mingle with coldness or hate
Others the joy of thy pleasure,
The passion that crowns thy estate.

Be to every man just; and to women
Be gentle, and tender and true;
For thy own do thy best; but for no man
Do less than a brother should do.

So living thy days full to number,
In peace thou shalt pass to the grave;
Thou shalt lie down and rest thee, and slumber,
Beloved by the good and the brave.

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

A Romance of Avenue A.

The scene of my story is laid in the American metropolis, and most of the action takes place in a tenement house situated on that great street of tenement houses, Avenue A. All the characters and the historian lived together; occupying between them one flat of a tenement house nine stories high. Our flat was the seventh from the ground, and being the only lodgers on that floor we speedily became well acquainted. Being a bachelor I occupied the front room, which was study, reception-room, kitchen, dining-room and sleeping apartment. My next door neighbors were an elderly Irish woman with her two sons, Patsy and Teddy Horley. They occupied three rooms. The two back rooms had as an occupant one of the liveliest little mites it was ever my good fortune to meet. I think she came originally from Massachusetts. She worked at shirt making in a large Canal street establishment, and her name was written on the pay roll as Alice Layne. The Horleys and Miss Layne had been neighbors some time when I became an inmate of the house, and were already quite intimate.

Patsy Horley was the oldest of the brothers, large-formed, red-headed and with irregular homely features. He was heavily freckled, and I never saw him during a six months' acquaintance time that he didn't have a three days' growth of red stubble on his face. He had large, gray eyes, and these were the most striking of his facial organs. They had but one expression—unswerving honesty in their every flash. Patsy was a member of the corner "gang," and frequently came home much the worse for liquor, which grieved his old mother sorely. She was a blunt, plain-spoken woman, sixty odd years old, fat and much given to a "weakness" in all parts of her body, which prevented the possibility of labor. So she was content to sit by the window all day long knitting at a never finished blue woolen stocking. Her "byes" were very good to her. Teddy gave her all his earnings. Patsy most all. Teddy was the reverse of his brother. He was six feet in his socks, finely proportioned, handsome. His eyes were black, his hair and mustache dark brown, but curly. He was considerable of a dandy and "dressed up" every night after work. There was a deep affection existing between these brothers. They loved each other, and this devotion was apparent in every act of their lives.

Miss Alice Layne was, as I have before stated, a lonely little maiden, pretty, and with a tender heart, susceptible to the slightest variation of life's compass. Less than a week after taking up my quarters in the front room I made a discovery. Alice Layne was in love with Patsy Horley and Teddy Horley was in love with Alice Layne. It was an interesting study to watch the various phases of this cross passion, and I never tired of it. It was very evident to me that Patsy Horley admired the little shirtmaker, but he kept the secret safely locked in his great big heart, and only took it out at odd moments when he thought no one would notice the treasure to gloat over it and worship it as his mother did the figure of the Virgin at the head of her bed. I don't suppose the honest fellow ever dreamed that his love was returned. How could he when he so blindly worshiped the superior physical gifts of his younger brother. For Patsy was very proud of handsome Teddy, and never tired of praising him. Alice, with a woman's intuition, saw the noble in Patsy's character, and although Teddy's good looks and fine dress and "flowers" made an impression upon her it was only a transitory one, which vanished as soon as she caught sight of Patsy's big, homely face and honest gray eyes. Like all good-looking men, Teddy Horley was just the least bit conceited, and he imagined that it was only necessary to declare his passion to find himself in undisturbed possession of Alice's heart.

One warm afternoon I was lying on a lounge in my room, endeavoring to interest myself in "The Light of Asia." Mrs. Horley was downstairs visiting a neighbor, and I was nodding over the poem, when Alice Layne tripped up the stairs and entered her apartments. I heard her singing softly to herself as she made preparations for supper, and, misanthrope that I am, envied her that bird-like lightness of heart which trilled through every measure of the song. I was brooding over the melancholoy past, when a heavy footstep sounded on the the stairs and Patsey Horley, in his rough working clothes, and a little under the influence of liquor, opened the door of the room adjoining mine and threw himself heavily on the bed. He got up directly, opened a little window over the door which separated the two rooms, took a drink of water and lay down again. It may be well to mention that this chamber was a dark room, and was occupied by the brothers as a sleeping apartment. A few minutes after this Teddy Horley bounded up the steps and entered the living-room, which was between the dark chamber and his mother's bedroom. Finding his mother absent, he crossed the hall and knocked at Miss Layne's door. The little maiden hushed her song and opened it.

"Oh, Teddy, it's you, is it?" she said.

"Sure it is, swateness. Who else could be?"

"I thought it was Patsy," she said tantalizingly.

Then there was a struggle, a stifled scream, and a smack, smack of lips. The noise disturbed tipsy Patsy, and he rose from his bed and opened the door entering into the hallway. The scuffle outside continued and there was more smacking. Presently Alice cried:

"Oh, Teddy Horley, you're perfectly horrid, and I don't like you one bit, there!"

"Now, darlint!" began Teddy.

"Don't darlint me, I don't like you. You are better looking and finer dressed than Patsy, but he is a thousand times better than you."

"Perhaps ye're in airnest," said Teddy, a little passionately. "There's many a thrue word spoken in jest."

"Well, I am in earnest. I do like Patsy, and if he'd ask me to marry him this day, I'd jump at the chance. So there, now, you have the truth."

Then the door was slammed, and I heard Teddy walking slowly back into his mother's room. Presently there came a knock at my door, and when I cried "come in," Patsy's freckled face appeared on the threshold. I spoke to him kindly and invited him to have a chair. He sat down, and I saw that what he had heard had sobered him. After a moment's silence he cleared his throat and began:

"Did ye hear what she said?"

"Yes, Patsy," I replied.

"An' do ye belaive she manes it?" he continued, eagerly.

"I have no doubt of it."

"God bless her swate soul! I'm not the man for her, an' I niver to't she cared for me. If I could only bring meself to belaive it's thrue, I'd be a different man."

He sat in silence for some time and then rose to go. When he reached the door he turned and said:

"I was a bit dhrunk when I come home to-night. It's hard work beyont there in the tunnel, but I sware to ye that after to-night there'll never a drap of pwhisky pass my lips."

I bade him good-night and God speed in this new-formed resolution, and he shook my hand warmly. Mrs. Horley came home and she and Patsy had supper together. Teddy was out. I took a short walk that evening, and coming home passed Patsy and Alice on one of the cross-streets walking together, arm in arm. I did not hear what they were saying, but felt convinced Patsy had declared his love and been made happy with Alice's acknowledgment that the p'on was rec

The next morning Patsy came to my room before he went to his work. He seized my hand, and a look of supreme happiness shot from his gray eyes.

"She sez she'll have me, sor," he said, "an' we'll be married ez soon ez I get through work on the tunnel. I'm a happy man, but for wan thing—it's Teddy. Poor bye, he takes it to heart, an' is not himself at all. God knows I'm his brother, an' would rather lose me right hand than bring harm to him."

"Oh, that will be all right. He'll get over his disappointment in a few days," I said, to console him.

"I wish I could think so," he said, moving toward the door, and these were the last words I ever heard the poor fellow utter.

Every reader has heard of the terrible tunnel disaster, the details of which electrified the whole country. Teddy and Patsy Horley were employed in the tunnel as laborers, and worked side by side in the same relief. The morning of my last interview with poor Patsy, they went to their work as usual, and for the first time in their lives spoke never a word of kindly cheer or brotherly badinage as they walked swiftly through the streets. The better to make plain what follows, it will be necessary to say that the entrance to the tunnel proper, on the New York side, is through a circular, perpendicular shaft, thirty feet in diameter, and about sixty feet deep. This is a working shaft, the bottom of which is used for the reception of waste matter, as it is excavated, and before it is taken away. Thirty feet below the surface of the ground is an "air lock," which is the sole means of communication between the tunnel and the outer air. It is necessary to keep the air inside the tunnel sufficiently compressed to maintain a pressure of seventy pounds to the square inch, and the "air lock" serves a similar purpose to the lock of a canal, equalizing the pressure of the air to those passing in or out, as a canal lock balances the level of the water. As a matter of course, there are two doors, one at each end of this lock, only one of which can be opened at once, while the lock itself is fifteen feet long by six feet and six inches wide, allowing for the passage, in case of necessity, of thirty men at once.

As they were preparing to go down the shaft that morning Patsy turned to his brother and whispered:

"It's a quare feelin' I have in me this mornin', Teddy. May the blissed Vorgin protect us from harm."

Teddy laughed. "It's the pwhisky," he said, and, turned away, not so quick that his eye didn't meet the reproachful flash that fell from his brother's great gray orbs. Afterward that look haunted him, and made the misery of life all the harder to bear.

Twenty-eight men composed a relief, and the work of excavation moved along smoothly until noon. Then the squad was divided. Fourteen men went to lunch; the remainder worked on. In half an hour the first squad was heard advancing, and the other threw down their tools and prepared to leave the tunnel. Patsy was in the first squad, Teddy in the second. The men returning had passed inside through the air-lock and the others had quit their posts preparatory to leaving. It is probable that if they had delayed this for even a minute the accident would not have happened, for the leak, which was discovered just too late, might easily have been stopped if discovered in time. As the two squads met just at the moment of shifting a peculiar hissing sound was heard, with which all were familiar. It meant a leak, and a leak meant death!

"Back and stop the leak!" shouted the superintendent, and the order was obeyed almost before it was given.

As many as could get there jumped for the place, where all knew the danger was greatest. The brothers worked side by side.

"It's the maneing of the quare feelin', Teddy," cried Patsy, as they both plied pick and shovel. "May the Vorgin save us!"

The joining of the temporary roof of the tunnel with the wall of the shaft was necessarily imperfect. It was intended to make all secure with a three-foot wall of brick and cement, but it was impossible to set the foundation of the brickwork until after the circle of the tunnel should be completed, so that this imperfect jointure was continually watched. With reasonable diligence it was easily to keep it closed, and the material to close was plenty and at hand. The chinks were stopped with the silt, of which the river bottom is largely composed—a clayey mud, of the consistency of putty—and a man should have been at this part watching the chink.

No pen can describe the terrible struggle which followed. It lasted scarcely two minutes. The men were served by a full knowledge of the great danger of their position. Not a man but knew that he carried his life in his hands wherever he went to work, and not a man failed to know that the supreme moment had come. All worked well. The brothers did the work of ten men.

It was too late!

The leak that one man could have stopped if he had been there at the right moment was now wide enough for the foul current of corruption and death to flow in from the river bottom, and the only safety lay in flight. Between the spot where they were and the open air there were two locked doors, only one of which could be opened at once. The little rift above their heads became a chasm. The compressed air escaped until there was no longer pressure enough from within to maintain the portion of unfinished work. The electric light by which they worked was extinguished, and darkness added its terrors to their great misery.

In the confusion the brothers, who had instinctively clasped hands when the water and mud poured in upon them were separated. Patsy reached out his hand and it was clutched by some one in the darkness.

"To the caisson!" shouted the superintendent, and the men rushed pell mell toward this only avenue of escape. He was standing by the inner door of the air lock, and threw it open for the men to pass through.

"Quick, boys!" he cried. "Get into the lock!" And instead of passing in among the first he stood by the door helping one after another in.

Six men passed, among them Patsy Horley. He looked around and called loudly for Teddy. There was no response. The seventh man was passing through. He pushed by him into the tunnel.

"Teddy bye!" he cried.

"Here!" shouted a voice at his side.

"Get through quick!" he said, and pushed his brother through.

He would have followed him, but another of the men stepped in front of him, and he helped him into the lock. This man was almost through when the awful weight of the mud and water fell against the door, pinning him so fast that nothing could have freed him in time.

The door was fast. One man was fastened in the doorway between the other nineteen and their last chance of life. The eight in the lock were thus almost lost, for there was no longer a chance to close the inner door, and the flood was closing on them. Swiftly the water rushed into the lock; it rose knee deep where they stood, and the air was compressed by all the pressure of the air above them in the little chamber, the door of which was securely fastened against them. They could not open this door, nor could they break it from the inside. But in the lock were two dead-lights of massive glass, eight inches in diameter, and these the men knew were to be broken as a last resort.

"My God! the water is gaining on us," said one; "what shall we do?"

"Kape cool, men, kape cool," answered a voice from the river side of the tunnel. Teddy rushed to the bull's-eye and looked through. There stood Patsy and the superintendent side by side, their faces white as death.

"Keep cool," cried the superintendent through the crack of the door; "nothing can be gained by excitement."

"But shure, sor, the wather is gainin' on us, and we can't open the door into the shaft."

"The water is covering me up," moaned the poor fellow who was crushed by the door. "Can't you get me out of this?"

Teddy caught him by the neck, and several others sprang to his assistance. They pulled and tugged, but it was no use. Every moment was agony to the poor man, and he would beg piteously to be let alone. The water got higher and higher.

"They'll have to shop the crack, sor," said Patsy, and the superintendent, his white lips moving in prayer, nodded his head.

"Take off your clothes, men, and stop the crack of the door," he added.

Some one said that that would cut off what little communication there was between them.

"Niver moind us, min," said brave Patsy; "it's your only chance."

"But then—" began Teddy, who was in tears.

"Do as you are ordered," cried the superintendent, sharply.

The men sprang forward, and Patsy reached his great freckled hand through the crack.

"Good-bye, Teddy," he said chokingly. "Tell the mother I died loike a brave man. An'—loike—"

He could say no more, and in a moment the men had patched the crack of the door with their clothes, and the rapid increase of the water was checked.

"Can you pray?" whispered the superintendent, as his hand tightened on Patsy's.

"Blessed Mary, save us!" sobbed the Irishman.

Teddy ran to the bull's-eye and looked through. He saw the superintendent and his brother side by side by side peering in at him. The faces of both men were pale, and were only a few feet above the water that gurgled about them. He heard Patsy's muttered prayer, and a deep groan burst from his lips.

"Patsy, brother!" he shouted.

Patsy smiled and nodded his head.

"Be kind to Alice," he said, and then raising his voice, shouted: "Break open the outside bull's-eye!"

"Yes, knock out the bull's-eye; knock it out, I say," commanded the stern voice of the superintendent.

The men in the air lock knew that to obey this order meant sudden and sure death to their companions, and they hesitated. Again it come:

"Knock out the bull's-eye!" and then the stern voice of the superintendent faltered a little as it added, "and do what you can for the rest of us!"

Blow upon blow fell upon the thick glass, and was answered from the outside by two men who had by this time arrived with crowbars. The glass flew out and the cold air rushed in.

"God take us to him and protect our wife and babies!" muttered the superintendent, and his hand closed tighter on Patsy's.

"Poor Alice!" was all the latter could articulate through his sobs. Instinctively the eyes of both men met, and their souls stood side by side.

The outside door was started a little, and suddenly flew open. With the rush of air came the rush of water. The door behind gave way, and the living, the dead, and the dying were hauled out toward the working shaft. The bodies of all in the inner tunnel must have caught in the outer door. Only Patsy Horley's come out with the rush of water. Two of the men seized his body, and the whole party hurried up the ladder to the ground.

Then, and only then, had the two men an opportunity to pause and reflect that behind them, beneath the water that boiled and seethed in the dim light of the tunnel, were the bodies of their dead comrades and the brave superintendent.

Professional business called me to Brooklyn the day of the accident, and when I returned to the tenement house in Avenue A, they were making preparations to wake poor Patsy Horley's body.

He was terribly crushed and mangled by the rapid rush of water, and only lived two hours after he was taken out of the shaft. He was conscious, and his fellow-workmen carried him tenderly home. Teddy followed, weeping bitterly. They laid the wounded man upon the bed, and a doctor ministered to his sufferings. The wails of the poor mother were heartrending. Patsy had been laying with his eyes closed, but he finally opened them and asked for Teddy. The brother knelt by the bedside and great sobs shook his frame.

"Be a man, Teddy," whispered Patsy. "Sind for Alice and the praiste!"

When the little shirt-maker was led weeping into the room, Patsy asked that they be left alone, and over that last interview let us draw a veil. Finally some one stole into the room and found them clasped in each other's arms. Patsy was sinking fast, and the priest approached the bedside and administered to him the last rites of the church. Then the dying man was propped up in bed. He called Teddy and Alice to the bedside and made them join hands.

"I'm a dead man," he said huskily. "Promise me, both ov yees, that ye'll be thrue to aich other!"

Both bowed their heads. He beckoned for the priest and whispered a few words in his ear.

A smile of thankfulness beautified the homely face of Patsy as the last words of the impressive service fell from the priest's lips, and stretching out his hands died before any could reach him.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A smart American girl calls a young fellow of her acquaintance "Honeysuckle," because he's always hanging over the front fence in the evening.

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THE HIDEOUS FACE OF WAR.

Some Instances of the Deadly Work Done in Battle.

In the excitement of battle the fall of a comrade is scarcely heeded, and half a company might be wiped out and the other half fight on without the knowledge of it. It is only after the loud-mouthed cannon and the murderous musketry have ceased their work that the hideous face of war shows itself to make men shudder and turn away. Soldiers who have not gone over a battlefield or been one of a burial party have missed half the grimness and awfulness of war.

After Gettysburg, one of the Union burial parties buried eighty Federal soldiers in one trench. They were all from a New York regiment, and all seemingly fell dead at one volley. They were almost in line, taking up but little more room than live men. All were shot above the hips, and not one of them had lived ten minutes after being hit. Here lay what was then a full company of men, wiped out by one single volley as they advanced to the charge. Some had their muskets so tightly grasped that it took the full strength of a man to wrest them away. Others died with arms outstretched, and others yet had their hands clasped over their heads, and a never-to-be-forgotten expression on their white faces.

At Fair Oaks, the Third Michigan had its first real baptism of fire. The boys had been held back on other occasions, and now when given opportunity they went for the enemy posted in the edge of the woods on the double-quick, and with yells and cheers. A part of the regiment had to swing across a glade, and while so doing lost fifty or sixty men in the space of sixty seconds. One company lost twenty men who went down together in one spot and scarcely moved a limb after falling. Details of five men were made from each company to advance as sharpshooters, and of these fifty men who plunged into the woods as a skirmish line only six came out alive, and every one of these was wounded from one to three times.

At Cold Harbor a shell exploded in an Ohio regiment advancing against a battery, and sixteen men were wiped out in an instant. Of these nine were blown to fragments and the others horribly mutilated. The battery was firing thirty or forty shells per minute, and this was the result of a single one. One charge of grape in this same fight killed fourteen men in a Michigan regiment, and a New York regiment which went in with 703 men in line came out with only 360. On one acre of ground the burial party found over 700 dead men. In a bit of woods where the battle lines had clashed more than 2,000 dead were found in a space no wider than a square in a city and no more than three times as long.

At the battle of Savage Station, during McClellan's change of base, a solid shot fired from a Federal field-piece into the head of an infantry column marching by fours, killed twenty-one men and a horse before its progress was checked. The first ten men were reduced to bloody pulp, and the others crushed and bruised to death. At this same battle a Confederate shell exploded under a Federal gun and killed four artillerymen, dismounted the gun, wounded two men, and the butt of it flew off at a tangent and killed a second lieutenant of infantry who was eighty rods away.

At Fredericksburg, as the Union infantry marched in solid masses up the valley toward the town, the Confederates opened fire from behind a stone wall. The fighting along this line was over in ten minutes, and 5,000 Federals lay dead within reach of each other. In many cases three or four men had fallen across each other. A shell from a gun on the hill exploded in the midst of some New Hampshire troops and killed a sergeant, a corporal and twelve privates, and wounded six others. Before the Union troops crossed the river, and while shelling the town, a shell struck a house and exploded in a room where there were five soldiers and a citizen. All were blown to pieces, and three citizens in a room directly overhead were also killed.

Perhaps the most destructive work made by a shell among troops occurred a few miles below Vicksburg. A Federal gunboat was fired upon by light artillery from the bank, posted in plain view. There were two six-pounders working close together, and each had fired a shot when the gunboat opened with a thirty-pounder. The shell struck between the guns and exploded. The guns were thrown high in the air and came down a wreck. The eighteen men around them were killed outright, and fifteen others who had been lying under cover rushed up just as the caisson exploded. Of the fifteen eleven were killed outright, three wounded, and one escaped unhurt but so dazed that he sat down and waited to be captured by a boat which pulled ashore. Two of the wounded died the next day, leaving only two men alive of the thirty-three who had composed the battalion. Nothing was left of the gun-carriages but splinters, and the guns themselves were terribly battered. The only remains of the caisson that could be found was the hub of one wheel filled with broken spokes. Most of the dead had been blown to fragments, and the bushes were covered with shreds of flesh. When the caisson exploded the head of one of the victims was blown high in the air, and fell into the water within a few yards of the gunboat.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Words of Wisdom.

A man of true genius is generally as simple as a child, and as unconscious of his power as an elephant.

Gain the confidence of your children in their younger years, and they will not be afraid to trust you later in life.

Such is the constitution of things that unwillingness to goodness may ripen into eternal voluntary opposition to it.

The good things which belong to prosperity may be wished; the good things which belong to adversity are to be admired.

Happy is he who has learned this one thing—to do the plain duty of the moment quickly and cheerfully, whatever it may be.

The winter's frost must rend the burr of the nut before the fruit is seen. So adversity tempers the human heart to discover its real worth.

No man can ask honestly or hopefully to be delivered from temptation unless he has himself honestly and firmly determined to do the best he can to keep out of it.

The ills we suffer in this life do not always, or often perhaps, come from our own personal transgressions. It is not true that he who sins most suffers in this life.

It yearly takes 200,000 acres of forest to supply cross-ties for the railroads of the United States. It takes 15,000,000 ties to supply the demand, for which on an average the contractors get thirty-five cents apiece, making in the aggregate $5,250,000. In building a new road the contractors figure on 2,700 ties to the mile, while it takes 300 ties to the mile to keep a constructed road in repair. The average of a good piece of timber land is 200 ties to the acre and twelve ties to the tree. White or burr oak is considered the best timber for the purpose, although cherry, maple, ash and even locust have been used. The business gives employment to an army of choppers, who are paid ten cents apiece for each tie. A continued practice makes the choppers expert in the use of the ax, and a single man has been known to get out thirty-five ties in a day, yet the average is only ten, while an expert will probably get out twenty.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The proof that petroleum sources are almost world-wide appears to be abundant, and its use would also seem well nigh coeval with civilization. In one of the Ionian islands there is a spring which has yielded petroleum more than 2,000 years. The wells of Armenia, on the banks of the Zaro, were formerly used for lighting the city of Genoa. In Persia, too, near the Caspian sea at Baku, numerous springs of petroleum have been known from the earliest times; and those of Rangoon, on the Irawaddy, are said to have yielded before the general introduction of petroleum among civilized nations, some 400,000 hogsheads of oil per annum.

Among the patents recently taken out is one which claims to be a "new and useful mode of producing rain, or precipitating rain-falls from rain-clouds," as a protection against drought. The invention consists in sending balloons into the cloud regions, carrying torpedoes and cartridges charged with explosives, and to explode them there by electric force. It is also claimed by the inventor that not only can rain be precipitated when it is needed, but that too great a quantity can be checked in any given locality by causing the rain-clouds to be discharged before they have reached that place. *Harper's Weekly* suggests that this novel plan, if practicable and successful, might equalize the droughts and floods in our land.

A London periodical gives some remarkable railway statistics in the yearly return by the board of trade for 1879. In the United Kingdom the trains have traveled 222,000,000 miles, and have carried more than 565,000,000 passengers. With the exception of the Tay bridge disaster in Scotland, by which seventy-three persons were killed, this enormous amount of work has been done with the loss of only two lives by accidents. And the number of persons injured was much less than in previous years. This speaks highly for the carefulness of the employees on the railroads; but the report adds that, owing to the negligence and misconduct of the passengers, eighty-five must be added to the bill of mortality.

Some of the most eminent scientific men now accept the view taken by Adhemar, namely, that continents have not been depressed, but overflowed by the ocean. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the mass of water is transferred from one hemisphere to the other once in 10,500 years, and the sun remains eight days longer in one hemisphere than in the other. At the present time the winters of the southern pole are eight days longer than with us; the ice continent has consequently formed there, and the mass of ocean is to be found in the northern hemisphere, and the ice covers the space upon and around the south pole more than twice the area of all Europe. The extreme of cold at the Antarctic pole was reached about 600 years ago, since which time the climate has been becoming milder, while that north of the equator has been growing colder.

Almost any man can stand adversity but it takes a strong mind to grapple with sudden prosperity. An instance of that comes from Washington. Augustin J. Ambler passed Friday night in jail, sleeping off the effects of a big spree. He was a man of rare ability, and invented many useful things. One device for smelting ore had a fortune in it. But Ambler had no money, and he took in company a couple of St. Louis men, and they in turn took him in. They patented the invention in their own names and let Ambler amble out in the cold. He sued them and for years the suit went on. Resolutely for years the determined man fought the wealthy swindlers from one court to another. Saddled on last June, by his own astonishment, he won the case, being awarded 1,375 shares in the company and $677,434 in cash. The success turned his head, and he went on a prolonged spree. He was sent to jail for twenty days.

There is a British goat society, and from the report of a meeting of the association which was held recently, we learn that the Earl of Rosslyn is president, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is a patroness and the Duke of Westminster and the Earl of Shaftsbury are vice-presidents. We learn, further, that the object of the society is to direct attention to the importance of the goat as a source of milk supply. In Ireland the goat is regarded as the poor man's cow, and one goat could supply milk enough for the requirements of an ordinary household during the greater part of the year. The expense for keep would be almost nominal, for the goat ate every kind of herb or vegetable. The flesh of the kid is declared also to be very delicious eating, and the society resolved to give a kid dinner in the Agricultural hall during the dairy show in October. The goat bids fair to become a popular and useful animal.

Life in a German Schloss.

The routine of life was quiet, even monotonous, but to an American woman, fresh from the "fiend fever" of American housekeeping, sweet and restful. The servants were numerous and well trained, and performed their duties with little noise, and at the right time and in the right manner. It must be said in passing that it took ten men and women to do the work which half that number would be required to perform in an American household. Then, on the other hand, it must be stated that they have not half our conveniences. Their utensils are primitive and cumbrous, and they have much to "fetch and carry;" but, looking at results, one can only indulge in an envious and useless sigh. The absence of those pests of American housekeeping, the weekly washing and ironing days, is one reason why the German servants are able to go about their work with so much more regularity and thoroughness. In Germany the family wash is done no oftener than once a month—in many places not oftener than once in three or six months—and then is done by extra help hired for the occasion. On Monday of the week devoted to this work, according to my observations, the women came and began preparations. The clothes, etc., were sorted under the supervision of the lady's maid or housekeeper; the wood laid ready for lighting under the great boiler in the wash-house, and every tub, hogshead, etc., filled with water. The water was pumped laboriously, and brought from some distance in cumbrous buckets. The carriers wore upon their shoulders for this purpose heavy wooden yokes, like ox-yokes, with a chain and hook at each end, to which the full buckets were attached. The next morning at three o'clock they were at work, busy as bees, and out-chattering the swallows in the ivy which grew about the wash-house eaves. Washboards, those instruments of destruction, were unknown, all rubbing being done between their horny knuckles. The ironing is done in Germany by means of a mangle, where possible, and the clothes are beautifully smooth and clean.

The whole atmosphere of the place was peaceful and drowsy. Pigeons cooed, swallows twittered, from morn until night. These and the musical baying of the hounds, the lowing of distant cattle, and the muffled of wagons upon the chaussee, were the sounds to which the ear became attuned. The occasional shriek of a locomotive was the only reminder of a world outside this sleepy hollow of a place.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Mark Twain, lecturing on the Sandwich islands, offered to show how the cannibals ate their food if any lady would lend him a baby. The lecture was not illustrated.—*New York News.*

"Old Probabilities."

As "Old Probabilities," General Myer was well known throughout the country. He was the pioneer in the system of storm signaling, which is now employed nearly all over the world. By means of this system warning of approaching storms is sent by telegraph to the regions that are to be traversed, long before the violence of the storm is felt. There is probably no class who will so deeply regret the death of "Old Probabilities" as those who follow the sea, and it would be hard to find a sailor, either in the cabin or the forecastle, who is not familiar with the square flags, the burgees, and the lanterns of the signal bureau. A scene that is frequently enacted down the bay fairly illustrates the respect with which masters of ships regarded "Old Probabilities" danger signals. When the square red flag with a black square in the center is hoisted over the signal bureau ships bound out are run in under the lee of the Horseshoe, and the masters of vessels which have just hauled out into the stream preparatory to departure overhaul their ground tackle and clear away their bower anchors. To such efficiency had General Myer brought his bureau that last year the probabilities fully verified amounted to seventy per cent.; while those that were verified in part amounted to twenty per cent., and those that failed were only ten per cent. The last Congress gave General Myer what he had long desired, a full brigadier-general's commission.

The causes which are said to have led to the organization of a weather bureau here are interesting. In November, 1854, while the Anglo-French fleet was operating in the Black sea against Sebastopol, the tidings were flashed along the wires that a mighty tempest had arisen on the western coast of France, and was on its way eastward. The dispatch was sent from Paris by the French minister of war, and it reached the allied fleet in time to enable the ships to put to sea before the cyclone had traveled over the intervening 500 leagues. In an official report the French minister afterward wrote: "It appears that by the aid of the electric telegraph and barometric observations, we may be apprised several hours or several days in advance of great atmospheric disturbances happening at the distance of 1,000 or 1,500 leagues."

Less than three years after the famous Black sea storm there appeared in an American paper a formal proposal for the establishment of a system of daily weather reports by telegraph, and the transmission of storm warnings to the seaports of the American lakes and the seaboard.

General Myer established a series of signal stations, extending from the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and thence northward and eastward, both inland and on the coast, taking in the great lakes and the highest mountain peaks. At each station he placed careful observers whom he had himself selected. These persons were regularly enlisted in the army as sergeants, and the code which he selected for their guidance has proved thus far a bar to carelessness and incompetency.—*New York Sun.*

Sheridan's War Horse.

The New York *Star*, in an article describing the curiosities in the army museum on Governor's Island, says:

Leaving the museum and walking a short distance to the south end of the office of the ordnance department, the visitor is shown General Sheridan's famous war horse, Winchester. Sheridan himself subscribes to the following:

"Winchester was of Black Hawk blood, and was foaled at or near Grand Rapids, Mich., late in the fall of 1859, according to the best of my information. He was brought into the service by an officer of the Second Michigan cavalry, and his regiment I was appointed colonel on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1862. Shortly afterward, and while the regiment was stationed in the little town of Rienzi, in the State of Mississippi, he was presented to me by Captain Campbell in the name of the officers of the regiment, and from that date to the close of the war he was ridden by me in nearly every engagement in which I took part. At the time he was given to me he was rising three years old, so that he must have been in his twentieth year when he died, on October 2, 1878. He was an animal of great intelligence and of immense strength and endurance. He always took a fence high and handy, and by the quickness of his movements gave many persons the idea that he was exceedingly impetuous. This was not so, for I could at any time control him by a firm hand and a few words, and he was as cool and quiet under fire as my old soldiers. I doubt if his superior as a horse for field service was ever ridden by any one."

The horse is fifteen and a half hands high. The coat is quite dark, but now somewhat faded, with white fetlocks. He was wounded twice, once on the left side of the neck by a bullet, and again by a fragment of shell near the left flank, which he received at Mission Ridge. The bullet wound was received at Opequan Creek. General Sheridan was at the island recently, and took a look at his old charger. One could see that there was much affection there. He patted the animal on the neck as he frequently did when the horse was alive, and looking up at his blank and expressionless eyes, said: "Poor old fellow, I would always depend upon you in a pinch."

An Armless Bigamist.

A London letter to *Harper's Bazar* tells these stories: "There swims no goose so gray," says the poet, "but soon or late she finds some fitting gander for her mate," and the same thing, it seems, may be said of the gander. A man without arms was brought before the magistrate last week for bigamy; the defense was that there could have been no putting on of the ring by the husband (as enjoined in the church service), and also that he could not have given the wife his hand. This was admitted, but the father of the first wife testified that she put the ring on her knuckles and that the bridegroom "shoved it on with his teeth." "That," observed the judge, "is not according to the rubric." The bigamist, however, was acquitted on other grounds, the first wife having deserted him for seven years.

Even this does not equal the once famous case of Miss Biffin, who found a husband albeit she had neither arms nor legs. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that she had property. Indeed, she moved—or rather was carried about—in good society. There is a story of her being left by accident in the assembly rooms at Cheltenham after a ball. When the lights were all put out she began to scream, and the night porter came up to know what was the matter. "I have been left behind and forgotten," she cried. "It is most shameful." "Then step this way, ma'am." "I can't; I've got no legs."

This frightened the man, for he had never heard of Miss Biffin, and of her fondness, like Dickens' dwarf, for "going into society." However, he mustered courage and approached her with: "Put out your hand, ma'am." "I have got neither hands nor arms," was the astounding reply, at which he fled, exclaiming, very illogically, "that she must be the evil one."

Captain Carter and Mr. Cadenhead have been murdered by King Mercambo, in whose African domain they were exploring. They had been sent out by the Belgian branch of the International Society for the Exploration of Africa. The leading object of the expedition was not so much geographical discovery as the establishment of centers of civilizing influence and commerce at various points of the interior.

"GRACE CHURCH BROWN."

The Story of the Carpenter who Became a Leading Sexton and an Engineer of New York Fashion.

A New York paper has this sketch of the late "Grace Church Brown," the noted New York sexton: Mr. Brown was born in this city, in Duane street, near Chatham, in 1812. After attaining a common school education he was apprenticed to a carpenter, and worked at that trade until 1836, when Grace church was completed. He received the appointment of sexton under Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Taylor, the predecessor of Mr. Potter, and from that time up to the present year was seldom absent from morning service in the church. * * * Many humorous anecdotes are told of Mr. Brown, in connection with his business. On one occasion he was in charge of a reception to Baron Rothschild, during the visit of the latter to this country. The affair took place in Eighteenth street. Mr. Brown also had charge of another reception on the same night, immediately opposite the house where the baron was being entertained. The latter desired to attend the second reception, but when he reached the curb-stone there was no carriages to be had. Mr. Brown took the nobleman on his back and carried him in safety across the muddy street. The late Peter Stuyvesant was an attendant at Grace church, and had a thermometer hanging immediately over his pew. One cold morning Mr. Stuyvesant arrived at the church porch. The heater did not work properly, and the old gentleman shivered with cold. Mr. Brown knew that Mr. Stuyvesant would consult the thermometer as soon as he reached his pew, and, unobserved, cunningly put his finger on the bulb of the thermometer and sent the mercury up to about ninety. When Mr. Stuyvesant reached his pew he looked at the thermometer, and concluding the church must be warm enough, sat down without making any remarks.

Mr. Brown's portly figure and slow and solemn pomposity of step have furnished the theme of more satirical doggerel probably than ever fell to the lot of mortal man before. One of the severest of these squibs, by William Allen Butler in his witty "Nothing to Wear" style, recalls the thermometer incident with laughable truth to nature.

In certain circles Mr. Brown's word as to what was en regle in the conduct of a wedding or an entertainment was looked as absolute as that of Worth in matters of costume.

In the period when so many large fortunes were made suddenly there were hosts of new people who wished to get into society of some sort or other, and for the fashionable crush invented about this period Mr. Brown, probably more than any other man, was responsible. The office was besieged by fashionably dressed women with whom to get Mr. Brown to manage an affair was to be sure of a "crush," done in the latest style. To meet the emergency, the popular sexton effected the organization of a corps of handsome young fellows, clerks in wholesale houses—sometimes styled "Brown's Brigade," and sometimes "Brown's Five Hundred." They were bound to dress fashionably. Good dancing was a necessity, and there were certain rules that had to be observed. They were not, for instance, to presume upon an acquaintance formed at a party to which the invitation had come through Mr. Brown, and must not lift their hats to ladies on the street merely because they had met them at a party given by one of John Lovell, a teacher of elocution, and a better teacher for my purpose I cannot conceive. His system consisted in drill, or the thorough practice inflexions by the voice, of gesture, posture and articulation. Sometimes I was a whole hour practicing my voice on a word—like justice. I would have to take a posture, frequently at a mark chalked on the floor. Then we would go through all the gestures; exercising each movement of the arm and throwing open the hand. All gestures except those of precision go in curves, the arm rising from the side, coming to the front, turning to the left or right. I was drilled as to how far the arm should come forward, where it should start from, how far go back and under what circumstances these movements should be made. It was drill, drill, drill, until the motions almost became a second nature. Now, I never know what movements I shall make. My gestures are natural because this drill made them natural to me. The only method of acquiring effective elocution is by practice, of not less than an hour a day, until the student has his voice and himself thoroughly subdued and trained to right expression.—*Christian Union.*

It is calculated that

The Centre Reporter.

P. GRAY MEEK ..... EDITOR

—0:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Sept. 16, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

To secure their votes, Voters must have paid a State or County Tax one month before the Election and within the two years immediately preceding the date of one month before the Election. The last day for paying Tax this year is October 2nd.

The army is laboring under disadvantages and has been used unlawfully attimesin the judgment of the people (in mine certainly), and we have losta great deal of the kindly feeling which the community at large once felt for us. "It is time to stop and unload." Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular place of holding the general election for their district, on

Saturday, September 18, 1880,

to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at 2 o'clock p. m., and close at 6 o'clock p. m.

The Delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court House, at Bellefont, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to nominate one candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Congressional Conferees, two candidates for Assembly, and one candidate for District Attorney, and transact such other business as may be regularly brought before it.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled under the preseet apportionment, is as follows:

Bellefonte,	N. W.	2	Harris twp,	2
	S. W.	2	Howard "	1
	W. W.	1	Huston "	1
Howard Borough		1	Liberty "	2
Milesburg "		1	Marion "	2
Millheim "		3	Miles "	5
Phillipsburg "		3	Patton "	1
Unionville "		1	Penn "	3
Banner Township		3	Potter " N.	3
Boggs "		1	Potter " S.	4
Burnside "		1	Rush "	2
Curtin "		1	Snowshoe "	2
College "		2	Spring "	4
Ferguson "	old	5	Taylor "	1
Ferguson "	new	1	Union "	1
Gregg "		5	Walker "	4
Half Moon "		1	Worth "	1
Haines "				

1st. The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual Democratic county convention, shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections of each district, on the Saturday preceding the third Tuesday in September, in each and every year, beginning at two o'clock p. m., on said day, continuing until six o'clock p. m.

2d. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of County Committee for each district, and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons so constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places shall be filled by an election, to be conducted, viva voce, by the Democratic voters present at the time.

The Vermont election last week, shows a democratic gain compared with 1876, of near 2,000. The democrats also elect one senator which they have not done for many years, and make gains in the house. The republican majority will be about 22,000.

If the republicans want to pay the rebel debt and claims, let them pay them, and quit howling about it. Just take and send your contribution right down there, and be done with it.

Hendricks goes for Garfield like a Dutch Uncle, and according to the Indianapolis Journal, a rad paper, makes him out "a disgraced man and unfit for president." Read it in another colum of the REPORTER.

With reference to one of the silly arguments used by the republicans just now, the N. Y. *Herald*, an independent paper asks, What is the use, again, of this stale Republican outcry about the "danger" to the country of a "solid South?" The solid South can hurt nobody but itself. It is a ridiculous sham, which checks the prosperity of the Southern States, but which cannot in the least degree affect the North. It is a passing phase in our politics, mainly brought about by resentment of the Republican maladministration and robbery in the Southern States, which, to their shame, the Northern Republican leaders have always condoned and supported. The decent and property owning people of the Southern States have the same horror of republican rule which Republicen journals here constantly instil into their readers against Tammany rule and it is natural they should feel so. The "solidity" of the South is a mere hollow sham. It needs all the appeals of Hampton and other purblind Southern leaders to keep the Southern whites from flying apart even now, in the midst of the canvass. Moreover, the South has been "solid" in Congress for four years; pray, what has it got or done? Northern Democrats have controlled in both Houses and have prevented even the consideration of perfectly just Southern money bills, because Northern Democrats have the old-fashioned love of public economy. The Southern whites are a lot of children; they have lost their political sagacity. If they were the astute men which Republican organs represent them to be they would have long ago gone over to the Republicans, who are in favor of liberal appropriations.

Republican misrepresentation of the South is rank folly, and is apt to do them harm if it is continued. They cannot persuade thoughtful voters that a region is given up to lawlessness which raises this year six million bales of cotton, besides other valuable products, or that black men are systematically robbed, abused and wronged, when black labor produces these enormous crops year after year. Let us have a little reason and common sense in the canvass.

In a speech in congress two years ago Mr. Davis of North Carolina completely exposed the fraudulent method by which the scarecrow of "southern claims" has been stuffed out. To make up the terrible array of southern claims, one bill, introduced by Mr. Dibrell of Tennessee, has been repeated just fifty-four times; another bill, introduced by Mr. Crittenden of Missouri, four times; another by Mr. House, twenty-four times; another by Mr. Vance, eight times; another by Mr. Carlisle, twenty-nine times; another by Mr. Atkins, forty-nine times, and so on. In this way the scarecrow of southern claims set up by Mr. M'Pherson to frighten fools has been padded out. The whole of the so-called "southern claims" that are thus swollen to hundreds of millions Mr. Davis ascertained not to amount to more than $5,000,000, and when the democrats of the house passed a bill in 1878 to transfer those claims to a judicial tribunal for investigation the republican senate rejected it.

The materials of which this fabric of southern claims was constructed were also exposed by Mr. Davis. One of the first in the list is a claim from Connecticut introduced into congress by Mr. Kellogg, a republican. Another is from New Jersey. One is from Pennsylvania. Then come twenty-two from Maryland, all claims of loyal men. A claim from Ohio is for a fourth of a steamboat. The bill of Mr. Dibrell of Kentucky, which has been repeated fifty-four times in the scarecrow of M'Pherson, covers claims for soldiers and widows of soldiers of the Union army, one of them a widow who lost a husband and two sons in the Union cause. Ten of these bills are for loyal churches, seven of them in loyal states, and two of them for academies in loyal states. Of the whole amount not one half is from the late confederate states, and all are sustained by proofs of the loyalty of the claimants. Such is the scarecrow of southern claims when the materials of which it is composed are closely investigated.

It must be especially aggravating to our esteemed Republican contemporaries, says the World, to see, on looking over the political field, outrage, outrage everywhere, but never a one to print. There was a negro shot dead during a political procession in Mississippi, but as he was not a Republican he might for all practical purposes have remained unperforated, Mr. Balaam White, of South Carolina, an "inoffensive, peaceable colored man," was recently "brutally assaulted on account of his political opinions and badly cut and beaten," but he was a democrat and does'nt count. At Montgomery, Ala., it was attempted to murder Lafayette Thomas, colored, for exercising his right of suffrage as an American citizen, but as Mr. Thomas voted the Democratic ticket he met with little sympathy from our esteemed contemporaries. When it was heard that at Montgomery Prince Smith had been bound over to stand his trial for endeavoring to prevent George Washington, a colored man, from voting, a thrill of gladness ran through the Republican writers and they set to work to prepare screeds expressing exultation that in the midst of the brutal and bulldozing South there was at least one Federal official found to protect the poor colored man; but when they came to examine the subject more closely and discovered that Mr. Prince Smith was a Republican and George Washington was a Democrat, and the court whose protecting arm was invoked was a State tribunal, the articles were filed for future reference in the waste-basket. Then there were four cases reported in the Florida *Key of the Gulf* of negroes attacked and wounded for their political opinions, but here again their political opinions, were Democratic. Altogether the Republicans in the outrage business have of late been in the predicament of the historical newsboy who had plenty of news but nothing to holler.

Is He Fit.

Is a man who in congress took a $5000 bribe, as did Garfield in the De Golyer pavement job, fit to be president?

Is a man who perjured himself before the Credit Mobilier committee, as did Garfield, fit to be president?

Is a man who in congress voted to shield Robeson in his corrupt naval purchases, as did Garfield, fit to be president?

Say, christian voter, is he?

Did you ever find Hancock untrue to his oath? Garfield has been found so on several occasions. Now which is deserving your trust and your vote, the one who has proven true or the one who has been untrue?

Pledged Not To Vote For Garfield.

The N. Y. Sun, 10th, says: The Association of Conservative Republicans and Independent Voters of the United States, which has its headquarters at 21 West Twenty-fourth street, holds that the nominations at the Chicago Convention were detrimental to the best interests of the country and of the Republican party, and desires to secure the defeat of the candidate nominated at that Convention for President of the United States. Every member has pledged his sacred honor not to vote at the coming November election for James A. Garfield for President.

The Clinton republicans last week made the following nominations: Congress, Thomas H. Murray, Clearfield; legislature, N. L. Sterner, Renovo; surveyor, J. E. Brown. H. O. Chapman was chosen chairman of the county committee.

Dr. Tanner lectured the other night at Booth's theatre. He especially denounced Dr. Hammond and reviewed the controversy between them. He advocated fasting for all inflammatory diseases and especially for dyspepsia and rheumatism, and said that to establish that system for the benefit of science he was willing to again undergo his arduous task.

In Vermont the republicans spent $50,000; the democrats only had $2000 Yet the republicans with all that did not hold their own. Whoop 'er up for Hancock, boys!

Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people of today, and its superior officers should certainly, as far as lies in their power, legally and with righteous intent aim to defend the right, which to us is THE LAW, and the institution which they represent. It is a well-meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of THE LAW.—Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Centre Hall, September 14, 1880.

Hon. Fred Kurtz,—*Sir*:—In your issues of the 1st and 8th ult. I notice communications *anonymous* and "Gregg," recommending me as a suitable person to represent the people of Centre county in the Legislature. The sugestions therein made were a complete surprise to me, as I had not thought of such a step at this time. I did not intend to take any notice of it, at first, but find that I must make my intentions known to my friends. I am not a candidate; for reasons over which I have no control prevent my candidacy for that high position. With many thanks to my kind friends for their friendly notice of me, and wishing a triumphant election to the candidate's the people may choose to represent them, I remain

Yours Truly,
JOHN SHANNON.

Ohio Can Be Won.

Senator Thurman writes privately to a friend in Washington that there is a reasonable prospect of the democrats carrying Ohio at the October election, and that he never knew the democracy to be so thoroughly organized. Garfield, he writes, is not a strong candidate in his own state, and fails to arouse any enthusiasm.

GROWN MEN, if there are any such, who have suffered themselves to be scared with the ghost of "rebel plans" to secure the payment of the "rebel debt," will do well to consider the following facts and circumstances. The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution runs thus:

"4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. *But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.*"

This amendment absolutely precludes the payment of the rebel debt, because, while it is now specifically prohibited, it is not possible to change the amendment for the reason that article 5 of the Constitution says:

"1. The Congress, whenever *two-thirds of both houses* shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures or two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of *three-fourth of the several States*, or by conventions in *three-fourths thereof*, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

Probably even Woodford would not be silly enough to talk about two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States being got by anybody to propose a change in the Constitution which shall permit the payment of the rebel debt, or about getting three-fourths of the States to agree to such a change. Furthermore, and finally, in his letter of acceptance General Hancock says:

"The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the Presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all of my power and attempt to impair or evade the full force any effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land."

General Hancock could not have made a more emphatic announcement of his intention to support the amendment which forbids the payment of the rebel debt. But, if he had never said a word on the subject, his personal character affords the country an absolute assurance that in his hands "the results of the war for the Union" will indeed be "inviolable." The American people know the truth of General Taylor's remark in the celebrated Allison letter"—"one who cannot be "trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

"The great Principles of American Liberty are still the lawful Inheritance of this People, and ever should be.

The right of trial by Jury, the Habeas Corpus, the Liberty of the Press, the Freedom of Speech, the Natural Rights of Persons, and the Rights of Property, must be preserved."

[Extract from Order of Gen'l Hancock, of Nov. 29, 1867.]

Assembly,

UNION TOWNSHIP, CENTRE CO., PA., SEPT. 8th, 1880.

Editor Centre REPORTER.

DEAR SIR:—Our candidate for the Legislature from this side the mountain is Mr. B. F. Hunter, a farmer of Benner Township. He is a man of many good qualities, well qualified for the trust and a democrat who has labored long and faithfully for the good of his party.

We have always given our undivided strength to candidates from your side the mountain and now to return the compliment we look for the loyal democrats in your valley to support Mr. Hunter. Being a farmer and laborer himself he can well appreciate the wants of that class, and if nominated he will secure for the party a full democratic majority at next election for Mr. Hunter instead of being behind, would run far ahead of the ticket. No candidate in the field is more deserving the nomination and we earnestly hope all loyal democrats, farmers, laborers, and others in Pennsvalley will support him.

Very Truly,
MANY DEMOCRATS OF UNION.

THE HORRIBLE CONDITION OF VERMONT.

From the Rutland Inquirer.

Col. Washington, who has been employed to gather statistics relating to labor and wages in the various States of the Union, reports that the average wages paid for labor in the State of Vermont is considerably less than in any State north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Gov. Proctor, in a recent speech in that town, stated that a large increase in the number of convicted criminals in this State was a cause of the greatly increased cost of its government. He reported the number of criminals to be nearly three times as many as it was a few years ago.

Judge Dunton stated in his charge to the Grand Jury last September that the amount paid for intoxicating liquors consumed in this State in the year 1870 was $6,700,000, and it had increased in amount since that time. Now, this would furnish to every voter in the State forty-five gallons of rum at $2 a gallon, a quantity sufficient to keep every one of them drunk 300 days in every year.

Vermont has always been under Republican rule.

Thus it would appear that the State of Vermont is remarkable for five things, viz.:

It has the largest per cent of crime.
The lowest wages.
The least gain in population.
It drinks the most rum.
And has the largest Republican majority.

GOVERNOR PALMER ON GARFIELD.

How the Latter Deserted the Beleaguered Army at Chickamauga.

Some misstatements having appeared regarding the speeches of Governor Palmer, of Illinois, wherein he speaks of Garfield's record, we are permitted to copy from a letter of his to a gentleman in this city what Governor Palmer did say. As the governor was at the front at the time his testimony will be regarded as unquestionable by any one who knows the high character of the man. The following is the extract:

"In one of my speeches I said, in speaking of General Garfield, 'that in October, 1863, after our army was checked at Chickamagua and had fallen back to Chattanooga and was confronted at all points south of the Tennessee river by the rebel army under General Bragg; when our lines of communication were straightened and difficult and our supplies reduced, and it was apparant that nothing was left for us but a disastrous retreat or a bloody battle, with our enemy in position, General Garfield left us and quit the army. He had the legal right to abandon the beleaguered army, but his conduct demonstrated that he was without soldierly instincts or sympathies." Governor Palmer also mentioned the singular fact, that General Garfield consented to abandon the command of troops in the field, his own regiment included, and accepted the mere staff position which he held in 1863, and when he left the army in October of that year.

Grand Rallies.

AT MADISONBURG.

On last Friday night, there was the largest democratic meeting at Madisonburg, ever held in that town. The large and handsome town-hall was crowded to its utmost; the fair sex also turned out and showed their appreciation of the hero of Gettysburg who saved our homes and firesides and drove the enemy from the state.

The Millheim Hancock club, headed by their excellent band, was present, and was joined a distance below Madisonburg by the Rebegsburg club and band, all with torches, and a number of flags and banners—one large banner being carried by ladies. A line was formed and a fine torch-light parade was had through the town, after which all proceeded to the hall. The meeting was called to order by chairman Foust and the officers announced, a list of whom we failed to get. The meeting was first addressed by Fred'k Kurtz, followed by Wm. C. Heinle, esq., the audience listening with all attention to the undeniable facts presented, and frequently interrupted the speakers by rounds of applause. Benj. Deininger then followed with a humorous speech in German, and applicable to the occasion. The presence of representatives Murray and Gephart being announced, they were called out and the crowd lingered, altho it was late, to hear short addresses from these gentlemen, when the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Hancock & English.

Put down Miles township for an increased democratic majority. They are all alive and at work there.

POLE RAISING AT TUSSEYVILLE.

Last Saturday afternoon will long be remembered at Tusseyville, the largest and best meeting ever known in that section was held there. A pole was raised on each side the street, near Swartz's store. The main pole, a fine tamarack from the Bear meadows, is 115 feet high; the opposite pole, a fine hickory, a native of the soil, is about 75 feet long. Both these poles fly large streamers from their tops. The raising was a success owing to the admirable arrangements of the committee. After the poles were planted, a large and handsome flag was suspended between them by means of a rope running through pullies from each pole about 40 feet from the ground. Upon this flag is inscribed in large letters, "Hancock and English." While the work of raising the last pole was going on Gov. Curtin arrived at the place, and the large crowd was formed in line, and marched to meet the great war governor; the ranks were opened and Gov. Curtin and his party drove through the long line and was cheered by rounds of applause, as he drove along. The Tusseyville band headed the procession and led on by Marshals John K. Runkle and John Rishel, on horseback, the governor was escorted to an adjoining grove where seats were prepared and a stand which was handsomely decorated. The meeting was then called to order by Mr. Kurtz and the following list of officers announced:

Pres't: Alex. Kerr.

Vice Prest's: S. T. Shugert, Bellefonte; J. G. Larrimer, Spring. John Fortney, Jno. Hinebach, R. Lee, Jno. Shannon, J. H. Keller, Michael Decker of Potter; Sam'l Gilliland, Harris; Jacob M'Cool, Gregg.

Secy's: Wm. Kerr, Dr. Alexander, Lot Kimport.

Gov. Curtin was then introduced by chairman Kerr, and made an eloquent speech upon the issues of the campaign, and the reasons that led him to leave the republicans. He paid a noble tribune to Gen. Hancock, and proved by figures from the official documents that democrats had as large a hand in the war for the Union as the republicans who are so fond of claiming all the credit. Gov. Curtin's speech left a good impression and sent every republican home thinking. The governor at the opening of his speech, was received with tremendous cheers, and his eloquent remarks called forth frequent bursts of applause. He was followed by Mr. Forney, who spoke briefly but to the point.

There must have been 1000 to 1200 people present, and we suppose fully 200 ladies. All passed off in the best possible manner, and Tusseyvill's pole raising and meeting were a grand success long to be remembered.

The N. Y. Herald remarks, If visitors to General Hancock increase in number as they have done of late, an extension will have to be put on the Governor's Island barge—and perhaps on the island, too.

Gen. Beaver remained in Pittsburg on Tuesday to make a Maine jollification speech at night. The speech, however, was not made. He could not now even be coaxed to repeat his Chicago brag.

FROM CESSNA'S ORDER BEFORE THE MAINE DEFEAT.

"We have reasonable expectation that our friends will triumph at the election in Maine, which is to be held on Monday, September 13, 1880. Undoubtedly we will be able to know the result in all parts of the State by Tuesday afternoon, and if it should be favorable to us it would be well to have all our clubs and organizations to turn out on Tuesday night, with music, banners and torches, and celebrate the victory in a proper way. In remote districts of the State this might be done on Wednesday night if the news is not received in time to have the celebration earlier."

The republicans all live so "remote" that they don't hear of Maine at all, and hence will have no parade.

The Garfield club of Bellefonte ordered 200 uniforms, through Mr. Newman, for the republican parade which John Cessna ordered in celebration of the victory he was looking for in Maine. The garments were not called for, we suppose Bellefonte republicans live in some "remote locality" and did not hear the news from Maine Who wants a uniform cheap?

THE MEETING THAT PUT AN UNEXPECTED END TO A DIVORCE SUIT IN BROOKLYN.

The suit for limited divorce instituted by Mrs. Mary M. Earl against Chas. E. Earl, a well to-do undertaker, who is sexton of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, has reached an unexpected ending. The couple were members of the church named, and were married by the Rev. Dr. Jos. T. Duryea, its pastor, who in the last hearing in the divorce suit was a witness for the plaintiff. Much bitterness between the parties was manifested in court. Recently one of their two children fell sick, and the physician recommended its removal to its fathers house, where it died. When the mother went to attend the funeral she met her husband face to face at the coffin, and in their common grief she fell into his arms weeping. They pledged forgiveness to each other, returned to their old home, where they are now living together, and yesterday the wife's lawyer applied to Judge Reynolds for permission to discontinue the divorce suit.

As Grant hasn't any thing to do, why not make an "Old Probabilities" of him? We need more smoky weather and he would give it.

MAINE.

DID YOU HEAR THE NEWS FROM MAINE?

A LOUD GUN FOR HANCOCK.

FIRST NOTICE TO 100,000 OFFICE HOLDERS TO GIT.

The election in Maine on Monday resulted in a disastrous defeat of the Garfieldites. There is a republican loss on 1876 of over 18000. The democrats have most likely carried the governor, three of the five members of congress, and made large gains in the Legislature. This is the first gun for landing Hancock in the white-house, and a notification to 100,000 fraudulent office holders that their walking papers are on the way. There will be an end to De Golyer pavement jobs, Credit Mobilier swindles, and the like. Maine will have a healthy influence upon Ohio and Indiana in October, followed by a general rush for Hancock in November.

Maine has been giving from 20,000 to 35,000 republican majority, and it is 30 years since it went democratic.

Later reports say that Plaisted, democrat, will have 2000 to 3000 majority for governor. The democrats did not count on any thing but from 5000 to 10,000 majority against them in Maine.

MAINE.

The news from Maine, of a glorious democratic victory, made things lively in our town from noon until night.

The glorious news from Maine was the occasion of an anvil salute from Harpster's shop opposite the REPORTER office, on Tuesday afternoon. About 25 or 30 salutes were fired which reverberated over the mountain tops and thro the valley. The rads are already rolling up their pantaloons for the wade up Salt river.

In the evening the anvil salutes commenced again and continued for nearly 2 hours, when the band made its appearance, and the Hancock club formed in line, with over 100 torches, with S. Harper and Wm. Miffgle as marshals and paraded our streets making a very fine appearance, and making the air ring with cheers. A halt was made in front of the bank building, and a short address delivered by F. Kurtz upon the grand victory in Maine, after which the crowd adjourned.

GEN. GARFIELD'S CREDIT MOBILIER RECORD.

From his own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb, 18, 1873—Garfield's Testimony Perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent, dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then *understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.

James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

From the New York Times, Feb. 16, 1873

Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfotunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. Teh source of its profits was very well known at the time the Congressmen bought in. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter whichhas been contradicted. The committee *distin ctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally, perjury.*

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873.

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. *If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were brbied should go with him.*

Lock Haven, September 7.—Furst, Kilmer & Co.'s plaining mill in this city was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $5,000; insurance on building and stock, $2,750.

INQUEST NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Philip Ertle, deceased, late of Gregg township, Centre county, Penna.

To David Ertle, Daniel Ertle, Elizabeth Burrell, A. G. Barrell, Adam Ertle, Samuel Ertle, Caroline Gentzel, and Geo. Gentzel. The heirs and legal representatives of Philip Ertle, deceased.

Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of Philip Ertle, dec'd, in the township of Gregg, and County of Centre, on Thursday, the 30th day of September A. D 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the Real Estate of said deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present if you think proper.

JOHN SPANGLER,
Sheriff's office, } Sheriff.
Bellefonte, Pa. } Sept. 9 4t.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

A CORDIAL INVITATION

IS EXTENDED BY

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

To their many Centre county friends to make their establishment general headquarters during the continuence of the State Fair opening in this city, September 6th.

For the convenience of out-of-town patrons, pleasant Waiting and toilet Rooms and a Parcel Office, where packages may be left until called for, have been introduced.

While the Fair lasts we shall daily place on exhibition.

NEW THINGS IN..... **SILKS,**

NEW THINGS IN..... **VELVETS,**

NEW THINGS IN..... **SATINS,**

NEW THINGS IN..... **DRESS GOODS,**

NEW THINGS IN..... **BLACK GOODS,**

NEW THINGS IN..... **HOISERY,**

—AND—

NEW THINGS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

Selected in Europe by our own buyers.

The extensive additions made to our building during the past three months will be ready for inspection so that taking all things together our establishment will probably be as interesting to lady sight-seers as the State Fair itself.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

NOS. 801, 803, 805, 807 AND 809 MARKET STREET,
NOS. 2, 4, 6 AND 8 EIGHTH STREET,
NO. 804 FILBERT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

S. & A. LOEB,

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United States, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—usually sold in Bellefonte.

Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDREN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB,

Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.

9 rept tf

THOUGH SHAKING LIKE AN ASPEN LEAF

With the chills and fever, the victim of malaria may still recover by using this celebrated specific, which not only breaks up the most aggravated attacks, but prevents their recurrence. It is infinitely preferable to quinine, not only because it does the business far more thoroughly, but also on account of its perfect wholesomeness and invigorating action upon the entire system.

AGENTS WANTED

To take subscriptions for the **INTERNATIONAL REVIEW,** the latest and best American publication, of the highest class, with original contributions from the most celebrated writers in every country. Edited by J. T. Morse, Jr., and Henry Cabot Lodge, gentlemen of the highest attainments and culture, and whose names are alone sufficient guaranty of the value of the REVIEW.

Always bright, readable and instructive cosmopolitan in literature, progressive in science, unsectarian in religion, and independent in politics.

Price, 50 cents a number; $5.00 a year. A complete Agent's Outfit sent on receipt of $1.00. A specimen copy sent to any address for 15 cents.

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,
111 & 113 William St., New York.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa.
27 feb tf.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER

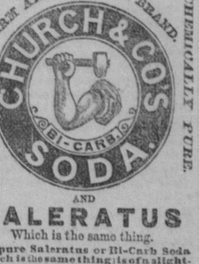
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. my28 '74 tf.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSE—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1july

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law
Office on Allegheny St. Bellefonte Pa
27 feb tf

BEST IN THE WORLD!



AND

SALERATUS

Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is often slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL MINERAL SUBSTANCES used in food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of Soda or Saleratus is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after setting some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest kinds. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

Every one pound package for valuable information guaranteed carefully.

SOLD BY YOUR GROCER.

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUTS HAY FORKS. ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

GET GOOD BREAD,

By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of JOSEPH CEDARS, who has removed to A. Kauth's old stand on Bishop street where he furnishes every day Fresh Bread, Cakes of all kinds, Pies, etc., etc., Candies, Spices, Nuts, Fruits

Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. 9aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Fynets, and also keeps on hand Cottor Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 10oct, tf

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. His new fall is prepared to extract teeth painlessly without pain. 9sept 4m

LYON & CO.,

BELLEFONTE,

Have marked down their Boots and Shoes at least 25 to 30 per cent. to close out certain goods before 1st of October.

A good shoe, formerly	$1 50	now	1 15
" " "	2 00	now	1 50
" " "	2 50	now	2 00
" " "	1 75	now	1 25
" " "	3 00	now	2 50

Our shoes from $2.00 upward we warrant every pair—if they rip or burst out will get them *repaired at our own expense.*

BIG BARGAINS In MEN'S BOOTS.

We guarantee you will save 25 per ct. by buying Boots from us.

A good, fine boot at $2.50 to $3.00

In Dress Goods AND SILKS

we have made great reductions, to close out some kinds before receiving fall stock.

Brocade Dress goods at 10c per yd. Cashmeres 25, 30 and 35 cts.

CLOTHING

at least 25 per ct. cheaper than anybody else in Centre county

We have suits as low as $4.50, 5.00 and 6.00

Splendid Cassimere Suits at $8 and $9

We have the largest stock in all lines and guarantee the LOWEST PRICES.

Call before buying elsewhere.

LYON & CO.

8 sept 4m

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rs. Sept 16, '80.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe Jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FROM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. A. KELLER, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 86, P. of H., meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. WM A. BOAL Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—The REPORTER during the campaign 25 cents. Send on the names.

—The potato crop in this county will not be an over-abundant one,

—Beats all, the splendid stock of dress goods at the Beehive, latest styles just purchased in New York.

—The Lutheran Synod of Central Penna. will convene at Milroy on the evening of Tuesday, 20th inst.

—Wednesday, Sept. 22, the valuable real estate of Geo. Fowler, dec'd, will be offered at public sale. See adv. in another colum.

—Edward Perks, well known in this county, died suddenly at his home, in Philipsburg, on Monday, 6th.

—Mr. Geo. W. Hosterman, of Wolf's Store, and a graduate of a dental institute in Philadelphia, purposes making Centre Hall his home, and engage in the practice of dentistry,

—Hancock's inauguration suit will be ordered from the Philad. Branch. It will be shipped in a special car, with Lewins as conductor. Any body can get a fine suit at the Philad. Branch for very little money.

—Wm. Allison's fine private residence short distance this side Spring Mills is near completion.

—Nearly all the wedding suits in this county, are purchased of Lewins, because he keeps the best goods, best fits, and lowest prices.

—The recent warm rains and sunshine have had a great influence upon the grain fields sown shortly before.

—A suit of clothes made upon short notice, by the experienced Philad. tailor connected with the Beehive.

—Read the advertisement of S. & A. Loeb. This firm is one of the oldest and best established in the county. Every thing about Loeb's store is first class, and they deal fairly with all. Being an old and permanent business house they conduct their business with a view to attract and keep custom. Call and give them a trial.

—Wm. Emerick, of the east end of Nittany Valley, while removing straw from a threshing machine last Friday morning, had his left hand so badly mangled that amputation above the wrist was necessary.

—The rush of all who wish to be cheaply and decently clad, is to the famous Philad. Branch. Lewins has a mountain of new clothing on hand now.

—Lock Haven market: Butter, 22 to 25 cents; eggs, 14 cts; potatoes, 50 cts. per bushel; chickens, 40 cts. per pair; lard 9 cts a lb.; apple butter, 45 cts. per gal.; peaches $1 per bu.; huckleberries 5 cts. per qt.; celery, 5c.g per stock; apples, 15 to 30cts. per bu.; sweet corn, 6cts. per doz.; cabbage, 3 to 8 cts. per head; tomatoes, 50cts. per bushel; grapes $1 per bu.; cider, $2.50 per bbl.

—If you wish a boot or shoe that will wear, that you can rely upon is as represented, and lower than others dare offer to sell then only call upon Powers & Son, who also keep the choicest and best selected assortment of good boots and shoes in this county. They ask it as a favor that you only call and see their stock. A special stock of boys boots, just the thing to suit and please the little fellows. Go and look at them. Bargains, always at Powers.

—The Doctors disagree as to the best methods and remedies, for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort, agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting. Don't take pills, and other neutrals that poison the system, but by using Kidney-Wort restore the natural action of all the organs.

—Bauland having returned from New York, you can look out for the most splendid lot of dress goods ever brought to Bellefonte, and the Beehive will hum with bargains which no other store can come near to.

—Women that have been pronounced incurable by the best physicians in the country, have been completely cured of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Linn., Mass., for pamphlets. 9sept 2t.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE admits both sexes. Endowment half a million. Tuition free. Courses of study, Classical, Scientific, and Agricultural. A thorough Preparatory Department. Expenses $3 to $5 per week. For catalogue, address JOSEPH SHORTLIDGE, A. M., Pres. State College, Pa, 15aug 3t.

—A complete set of Appleton's New American Encyclopedia, good as new, 1873, 16 vol's, is offered for sale, at a greatly reduced price. It is a complete library in itself. Apply at REPORTER office. tf.

—Grand fall stock of goods at Dinges next week.

—George Flory sent us a sample of Hancock peaches raised by him. Large and fine fellows like the hero of Gettysburg himself.

—Mr. C. Dinges, at present, in New York, authorizes us to state that he will open out next week a larger assortment of goods than Centre Hall has yet seen.

—Had a frost in some parts of the valley, last Saturday morning, but no harm done.

—Families that did not can or dry any fruit this summer, need not fret, because they can get it already canned or dried, and better and cheaper, at Sechler's grocery then if done by themselves. This is a fact that all housekeepers should bear in mind, as all the labor of canning or drying is thus saved, and the outlay at Sechlers is about what the article would cost in its natural state. Sechlers keep the best canned and dried goods in the United States,

—The Red mill property is advertised at public sale in this issue of the REPORTER. This is among the best mill properties in this section, and offers a capital opportunity for an investment.

—A large stock of ready made clothing will be opened at Dinges' Store next week; also a full line of dry goods, notion, glass, queens and willow-ware, boots, shoes, &c.

—The new Reformed church at Madisonburg, is a handsome building, built of brick, with a cross section in the rear for sabbath school and lectures; the windows have stained glass.

—Our enterprizing young friend, C. Dinges is at present in New York and Philadelphia laying in a stock of new goods.

The steamer Nevada took out 347 Mormon recruits, they were mostly English, Scotch and Welsh. Another company of Mormons leave N. Y. next month.

200 MEN WANTED).

200 men wanted, by the Edgar Thomson Steel Co., Limited, at Pennsylvania Furnace, Centre Co, Steady work and cash payments every month,.

JAS. PIERPOINT, Supt.
Graysville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
19sept 3t.

—The work on the western end of our railroad is rapidly going forward, and the cars are now running to Penn'a Furnace, 16 miles this side of Tyrone. The engineers are now locating the road from the Furnace to the River Hill ore bank, which is about 4 miles back of State College and 9 miles from the Furnace. About 3 miles east of the Furnace, there will be a branch from the main route to said ore bank, a distance of 6 miles. The main branch, we understand will go on to the College and through to Spring Mills, ultimately. There is great activity all along the line of the western end, and many hands in employ upon the ore banks and furnace.

—Look out for new goods next week at C. Dinges' store. They will be sold cheaper than any where else in the county.

—We are indebted to Mr. D. F. Luse for samples of superb peaches—that is, Hancock peaches—from a tree in his lot. One of them measures 9½ inches around, and he had a tree-full like unto it. These are the largest peaches we have seen for a long time, and like Hancock, go ahead of any thing this year.

—Any one wishing to purchase goods at Dinges' can get at almost cost; must sell to make room for a new stock

—A full turn out of the members of the Hancock club of Centre Hall, is requested on next Saturday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for a Mass meeting at this place.

—New goods at Dinges' store next week. Cheaper than ever.

—A very distressing accident happened at Allison's woollen mills, at Potters Bank, on Monday, by which a son of James F. Palmer lost his right arm. The lad stood in front of one of the pickers, which revolves many hundred times per minute and swung his arms to arrest the current caused by the movement of the picker, when his right arm was suddenly caught, and taken off above the elbow, the flesh from the hand upwards being torn to shreds by the teeth of the picker, all in a second's time. The wound was dressed by Dr. Weaver, and the lad is doing as well as can be expected.

—Sunday night and Monday forenoon rain and cool air.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Hancock club meets at Penn Hall Thursday Sept. 16. Ex. Gov. A. G. Curtin will address the club. The mountain Sunday school will have a pic-nic on the 25th inst; Georges Valley, Synagogue and Paradise schools will join, and a brass band will be in attendance. A good time is expected. Gregg Twp. is divided into two election precincts. Brushvalley as the northern precinct holding election at Murry school house, and southern precinct at Penn Hall This precinct will vote at its regular election place for the future in Feb.

GREGG.

From another correspondent: J. C. Miller, of your town and Mr. Wilson ship about 5 car loads of lumber per day. J. D. Long has already received his coal, ahead for winter trade. Mr. Bartholmew has erected a fine brick house near Grenoble's. Mr. T. B. Jamison had his foot crushed one day last week at Runk's mill, by a mill stone which was being put in place, causing him much pain. R. H. Duncan talks of putting up a store house this fall yet. C. F.

—Just wait till Dinges returns from the city with his large stock of ready made clothing, if you want to be surprised. Will be sold so cheap as to make you open your eyes.

It is believed by Englishmen that it is possible that American competition in meat will be as formidable as the competition in wheat. America already supplies 12½ per cent. of the meat used.

—Sechlers ahead always for pure and fresh groceries and at low prices.

A gentleman named Golsby, living in Jasper County, Ga., had been missing watermelons from his field for some time, and determining to put a stop to the proceedings procured a large quantity of arsenic and placed small parts of it undeneath the rinds of various watermelons scattered all over the batch. One morning, not long ago, Mr. Golsby was horrified, upon going out to his melon patch, at finding four negro men dead in the field and a sack of watermelons beside each one. They had partaken of the watermelons into which arsenic had been injected.

The army should have nothing to do with the selection or inauguration of Presidents. The people elect the President. The Congress declares in a joint session who he is! We of the army have only to obey his mandates and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful. Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

SPORTSMEN LOOK HERE!

Little Breech-loading Remington Sporting Rifles, Calibres, 22, 32, and 38, regular beauties, 17 to 21 dollars each.

Muzzle loading double shot guns, $6,50 to $20; great bargains, Winchester Rifles, Model 76, splendid arms. Call and be convinced. List price: Double breech-loading shot guns, real twist barrels, side snap action, *a good gun* $21,00, Calibre 12. Revolvers from $1,25 to $12,00; new Pennsylvania rifles $10,00; double muzzle loading Rifles, and Rifle and shot guns, *my own make* $25,00 (every one warranted and only a few on hand). Ammunition, and all goods in the line of Fire arms constantly on hand; breech-loading fire arms carefully repaired. Deschners, High St., Bellefonte, Pa. sept2 3t.

ASSEMBLY.

A correspondent desires us to mention the name of John Shannon, esq., of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Assembly subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Dr P. S. Fisher, of Zion, will be a candidate for Assembly subject to democratic usages

We are authorised to announce that J P. Gephart will be a candidate for Assembly subject to democratic usages.

We are authorised to announce that W. A. Murray will be a candidate for Assembly subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Chester Munson, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for Assembly subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Benjamin F. Hunter, of Benner, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that D C. Wills, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic usages.

NOTICE.

BY virtue and authority of the powers and duties in me vested by the 11th Section of Act of Assembly of 24th of May 1871, all fish baskets, eel wiers, kiddles, brush or fascine nets, or any other permanently set means of taking fish in the nature of a seine which are known to be wasteful and extravagant modes of fishing existing in any of the streams within Centre county, are hereby declared common nuisances and are ordered to be dismantled by their owners or managers, so as to render them no longer capable of taking or injuring fish of the streams of whatever kind; and if such fish baskets, eel wiers, where they now exist, are not destroyed or dismantled within ten days after the date of this notice, I shall proceed to remove and dismantle the same as directed by said 11th Section of Act of 24th May 1871. JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Aug., 31, 1880
2sept 3t

CAUTION:—Notice is hereby given that I do hereby assign all my personal property on the premises occupied by me, to my son Alexander Zettle, as his property, until I redeem the same by paying the sum he demands for the money furnished to pay judgment and stop sale of same. JOEL ZETTLE,
9sept 3t. Potter Twp.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing or shooting squirrels in my timber lands. I have four lots lying north, and one south of the public road leading from Centre Hill to Boalsburg. Parties found trespassing will be prosecuted. JOHN REBER,
9sept 6t. Potter Twp.

THF LAW CONDEMNS HIM.

GARFIELD'S DESERTS ACCORDING TO THE STATUTE ON JOBBERY.

His Corrupt Connection With the De Golyer Pavement Contract Clearly Proved.

[From the New York Sun.]

Members of Congress and some high officials who shouted loudest for a vigorous prosecution of the civil war, were discovered to be tainted with jobbery and with the sale of offices before a year had elapsed after the firing on Fort Sumter. They illustrated literally Dr. Johnson's definition of patriotism. It became necessary to make this venality a penal offense, and Congress passed the following act on July 16, 1862, recited in the revised statutes:

"SECTION 1,781. Every member of Congress, or any officer or agent of the government who, directly or indirectly, takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, from any person for procuring or aiding to procure any contract, office, or place from the government or any department thereof, or from any officer of the United States, for any person whatever, * * * * * * and every member of Congress who, directly or indirectly, takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever after his election as such member, for his attention to, service, action, vote or decision on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may then be pending, or by law or under the Constitution be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place as such member of Congress, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than two years, and fined not more than ten thousand dollars."

Under this statute General Garfield was guilty of a misdemeanor, in "procuring or aiding to procure" the contract for the De Golyer pavement, for which he received a bribe of $5,000. Congress had created a territorial government for the District of Columbia, and the Board of Public Works, of which Boss Shepherd was Vice President and the master spirit, were public officers, appointed by the President.

Now, mark the connections and the dates and the facts of this foul transaction. George A. Chittenden was the agent of De Golyer & McClellan for procuring contracts to lay their wood pavement in the eastern cities. He was to receive one-third of the profits for his agency. He went to Washington, when the comprehensive plan of public plunder was devised by Boss Shepherd and his confederates. Henry D. Cook was then Governor of the District.

Chittenden soon found out that Richard C. Parsons, then Marshal of the Supreme Court, who had converted his office into a den of jobbery, was the next friend of Henry D. Cook, both being Ohio men. He also discovered that Parsons was intimately allied with Garfield, Chairman of the appropriations, whom, of all other men, he wanted to reach. Therefore he invited Parsons to Washington in April, 1872, and soon made a bargain with him for $5,000 cash down and $10,000 contingent upon securing a contract for 200,000 yards of wood pavementat $3.50 per yard, the full cost of which, laid down, was $1.40 per yard, as proven by the manager of De Golyer & McClellan's contracts.

After Chittenden entered upon this large business, he informed De Golyer & McClellan that he required a round hundred thousand dollars. When asked by McClellan what he wanted with this large sum he said "he wanted to pay his expenses and part of the National debt." The real object was to buy his way through and he succeeded.

On the 31st of May, 1872, Chittenden wrote to his principals as follows:

"The influence of General Garfield has been secured by yesterday's, last night's and to-day's labors. He carries the purse of the United States—the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations—and is the strongest man in Congress, and with our friends my demand is to-day not less than one hunbred thousand [yards] more—two hundred in all. Everything is in the best shape, the connections complete, and, I have reason to believe, satisfactory. * * I can hardly realize that we have General Garfield with us. It is rare and very gratifying. All the appropriations of the District come through him."

This letter was written with no expectation that it would ever come to light. It was the confidential report of a trusted agent, himself largely interested in the success of his employment. It bears the marks of truth, and of the fullest candor in every word.

On the 19th of September, 1874, when General Garfield was defending himself at Warren, Ohio, in answer to this charge of bribery, he made the subjoined averment:

"He (Parsons) proceeded with the case until the 8th of June (1872), when for the first time I heard anything about it. This was two days before the adjournment of Congress."

Thus, according to Garfield's story, he began what he calls his "laborious task," after the adjournment on the 10th of June He says: "I worked at it as faithfully as anything I ever worked at," and there were "forty patents" to examine, and two in the De Golyer case itself. This was hard work for a job that had already been determined." Now, the following notice was served by the Board of Public Works only eleven days after the adjournment of Congress:

"Washington, June 21, 1672.—*De Golyer and McClellan*—GENTLEMEN: The Board have this day awarded you a contract to lay 150,000 yards of wood pavement, of patent known as DeGolyer No. 2, to be treated as the Samuels process, on such streets as may be designated, the whole to be completed within five months from date.

"An additional amount of 50,000 square yards will be awarded you as soon as the Board are reimbursed by the general Government on account of expenditures about public buildings and grounds, or you will be allowed to lay it this season if you will wait until an appropriation is made for this purpose, at $3.50 per yard."

It is thus seen that 50.000 yards of this contract was made dependent upon money to be obtained from Congress "on account of expenditures about public buildings and grounds." There is where Garfield came in, and Chittenden knew what he was about, and so did Boss Shepherd when he said, "Garfield carries the purse of the United States—the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriation."

The contract was awarded to De Golyer on the 21st of June, and Garfield got his check for $5,000 on the 21st of July, 1872, about three weeks after. When considered in the light of Chittenden's letter of the 31st of May, this coincidence is remarkable, and it is made more so by subsequent events.

On the 16th of December following, soon after Congress met, General Garfield reported the Deficiency bill, with this clause:

"To enable the Secretary of the Interior [Delano, a ring man,] to pay the expenditures made by the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia for paving roadway and curbing and paving sidewalks, grading, sewerage and other improvements upon and adjoinitg the property of the United States in the District of Columbia, $1,241,920.92"

Here is the direct proof that the conditional part of the contract for 50,000 yards, dependant what Boss Shepherd called "reimbursement on account of expenditures about public buildings and grounds," was carried out by Garfield. He reported this million and a quarter without warrant of law or pretence of authority of any kind. And in addition to that he made Babcock's certificate of fraudulent measurements the "sole voucher" on which the money could be drawn.

In a few weeks after this appropriation was driven through with the party lash, he added $2,199 523 more to the ring plunder right in the teeth of a proviso to the Deficiency bill, "prohibiting the Board of Public Works from contracting or incurring further liabilities on behalf of the United States, beyound the amount of appropriations previously made by Congress."

Who will say that Garfield did not earn the five thousand dollar bribe? Who will charge him with being unfaithful to his ring employers? And who will deny that he is amenable to the penalties of imprisonment and fine, under the act of July 16, 1862?

HENDRICKS WADES IN.

A SPEECH WHICH WILL CREATE A PROFOUND SENSATION.

SCATHING ARRAIGNMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

"I Would Not Do What Garfield Did for a Thousand Years of the Presidency!"

Indianapolis, Ind., September 7.—To-Day's *Journal* editorially reviewed Mr Hendricks' speech at Marion, particularly that part arraigning General Garfield for his connection with the Louisiana settlement of the electoral question, regarding which the *Journal* said that if Mr. Hendricks' charges were true Mr. Garfield was a disgraced man, but if not, Mr. Hendricks stood in that light It added that Mr. Hendricks had offered no proof, and his charge is not supported by any evidence worthy of belief. This direct slur stirred Mr. Hendricks profoundly, and his indignation took the earliest time for expression.

Under previous arrangements John W. A. Shaw, colored, and editor of the *Suffragist*, of New York city, had consented to address the Democracy to-night at the Wigwam, but he freely waived precedence and to Mr. Hendricks was awarded the opening. His intention to reply to this unwarrantable attack having become known, he found a large audience eagerly awaiting him. They reasonably expected a noteworthy effort, and in every respect it met their desire. Mr. Hendricks spoke with unusual warmth, and his points fell with telling effect.

Governor Hendricks said he had no intention of addressing his fellow-Democrats to-night until he read in the Indianapolis *Journal* of to-day a reflection upon his veracity in connection with a speech made by him at Marion about a month ago, in the course of which he spoke of the very questionable connection that General Garfield had with the great Presidential fraud of 1876 "I spoke of his connection as one double in its character, and worse than that of any other man now living. I spoke of him in connection with the preparation of the case at New Orleans for his party, and the fraudulent examination of it at Washington City, and in that double respect I considered him more responsible for that great outrage upon the American ballot than any other living man. The *Journal* said: "If this (referring to my charge against Garfield) could be substantiated Garfield would be disgraced. Unless Mr. Hendricks can prove this charge, he is disgraced." If I don't substantiate every material charge I shall ask no man to vote against General Garfield; and if I do, then the *Journal* has said in advance that Garfield is disgraced. I said that Garfield went to New Orleans immediately after the election four years ago; that he participated in the manipulating of the evidence and in preparing the case for the Returning Board; and that, upon the evidence which he and others prepared, the Returning Board made returns against the men that were elected, and for the men that were not elected.

Referring to the letter of one Jewett, published in to-day's *Journal*, denying the charge made against General Garfield in connection with the Louisiana Returning Board, the Governor read from the sworn testimony of Jewett, showing conclusively that his relations with Garfield were such as to entirely destroy the force of his statement. The Governor, by Garfield's own evidence, then verified his assertion that, in one of the inner rooms of Packard's Custom House, he did his work of examining affidavits and when they were not sufficiently full, he prepared additional interrogations to bring them within the rules adopted by the Returning Board The evidence of Emily Mitchell was also quoted in substantiation of the Governor's charge regarding the manner and privacy of Garfield's movements while at New Orleans. The testimony of Garfield before the Congressional Committee was freely quoted from, showing how he had doctored witnesses, enlarged their evidence, or taking from it as the necessities of the occasion required. Reference was then made to the testimony of Garfield, where he admitted that if every vote cast in Louisiana was a legal one, Tilden was ahead.

"This is the man, Republicans that you propose the American people shall place in the chair that Washington occupied. It will never be done. No man with a record like that ever did take that chair; and in the kind providence of an eternal God it will never occur. [Applause.] What do you think of a man who, as he comes to Washington to try a case on his return from New Orleans, is very anxious in his mind of the result until he reaches Ohio, and the dispatch comes: 'The work is done.' There are no anxieties from then on; the perjury and fraud is done. The people of the United States have been beaten in their might and majority and in their glorious sovereignty at the ballot box. The great people of the United States are beaten, and a part of that work was done in that dark, and from this time infamous, room of that Custom-house.

"To-morrow morning let him who wrote that article this morning get down upon his knees and pray God's pardon. 'If these charges are proved,' says the *Journal*, 'Garfield is disgraced.' How stands he now? How is it between you and him—between your intelligence and conscience and mine? Is he disgraced? [Cries of 'Yes! Yes!] 'Unless Hendricks can substantiate the charge; he is disgraced.' I have accepted the issue without a fear. As I stand here in the presence of my friends and neighbors [repeated cheers], I thank God and your intelligence that I am not disgraced. The *Journal* says that I have offered no proof worthy of belief. The evidence is Garfield himself. That is harder on Garfield than anything I ever said.

The consistency of Garfield in advocating one course as a lawyer, and then directly opposing it under party lash as a member of the Electoral Commission, was dwelt upon with telling effect. *"They say he is a preacher. I don't pretend to be anything but a wicket tawyer, but there is not wealth enough in all Indiana to get me, in my place in the House or Senate of the United States, to say that if you pass this law I shall say that it opens the door to investigation, and we can go down to New Orleans and ascertain how the vote was in fact cast; and then, if I got upon the Commission, to turn around and say that the Returning Board and its finding is conclusive upon us and we cannot investigate at all I wouldn't do it for a thousand years of the tenure of the great office he is a candidate for. He will never be elected President. He is a man of that kind who possesses the worst itch for the office."*

I have appealed to no witness except Garfield himself, and by him is Garfield this night disgraced. I appeal to fair-minded Republicans, to gentlemen that love their country better than they do the *Journal* or Garfield, or all the combinations of party possible, whether I have not sustained myself. I will furnish that paper with a short hand report of my speech, and if it does not appear in the morning then it is an admission, as if written in the brightest capitals, "We can not stand upon the issue we made yesterday morning." If they don't publish what I have said to-night, then you may know that Hendricks is not disgraced, but that Garfield is disgraced."

HOW HE EARNED THE FEE HE RECEIVED FROM M'CLELLAND.

He Declares that He Made an Argument Before the Board of Public Works.

From his Speech at Warren, Ohio, September 19, 1874.

Mr. Parsons came to me and said he had an important case; he had worked a good while on it, but was called away. He must leave. He did not want to lose his fee—was likely to lose it unless the work was completed. He asked me if I would argue the case for him; if I would examine into the merits of this pavement and make a statement of it before the board.

I made the argument.

From the Same Speech at Warren.

The question was, if the people want the pavement and are determined to have it, which pavement shall we give them, the best, or not the best? Now, I have before me here, *what I had when I made the argument*, certificates from Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and all the other cities where the pavement was laid, that it stood better than any wood pavement that had ever been laid.

From the Same Speech.

A committee of investigation went over the whole ground of this business in Washington. Mr. Parsons went before that committee and told them all he knew about this pavement; told them what he knew of its merits and told them he and I argued that case.

General Garfield Swears that He Argued the Case Before the Board.

From his Testimony before an Investigating Committee of Congress, in February 1, 1877

Mr. Nickerson—I understand you to say, Mr. Garfield, that you prepared a brief after Mr. Parsons went away, and that you filed it with the board of public works. Is their such a brief on file?

Mr. Garfield—My impression is that I filed it, though I am not certain. *I know that I stated to the board of public works the points of the case.*

The Chairman—You did make an argument?

Mr. Garfield—I made a careful study of the case, and I stated the points to the members of the board.

Mr. Nickerson—Did you ever meet the board called together as a board, and make any statement or argument on the subject?

Mr. Garfield—I don't know whether the members of the board were all there or not.

Mr. Nickerson—Did you at any time appear before the board and make any argument whatever?

General Garfield—I do not remember that I did; but I did speak to Governor Shepherd on the subject, giving my opinion in its favor.

The Truth About Garfield's "Argument."

From Alexander R. Shepherd's Testimony Before the Same Committee.

Question You say, speaking of the influence of Parsons: "That was followed by frequent pressures by Mr. Parsons, and General Garfield spoke to me about it once." Is that your best recollection now, that that was all that was done by Mr. Garfield?

Mr. Shepherd—*That was all that he ever did. He never spoke to me but once on the subject.*

Why Parsons was Employed to Employ Garfield.

From Benjamin R. Nickerson's Testimony before the Investigating Committee.

I was the owner of the ironizing process. I was to ironize the pavement and have a royalty. My interest in it was worth $60,000 or $70,000, at least, and Mr. Parsons was employed with the assurance to me by Chittenden that he was able to reach the man who could secure the contract.

And why Garfield was Employed.

From a letter to De Golyer and McClelland from their Agent George R Chittenden, May 30, 1872.

The influence of General Garfield has been secured by yesterday, last night and to day's labors. He holds the purse strings of the United States; is chairman of the committee on appropriations, and the strongest man in congress. I can hardly realise that we have General Garfield with us It is rare success and very gratifying. as all the appropriations of the District must come through him.

A Republican Opinion of the Transaction.

From the Independent, July 30, 1874

The testimony taken in the investigation of the District of Columbia frauds shows that Mr. Garfield received $5,000 for his aid in getting through a paving contract accepted by the District government. A Mr. Parsons, a notorious jobber, made an argument for the paving company, and then got Mr. Garfield to make a further argument and to use his personal influence in its favor. Of course Mr. Garfield's argument was successful. How could it be otherwise? He was chairman of the committee on appropriations. Every cent of money voted to the District had to come through him. Shepherd could not refuse anything he asked, and Mr. Garfield knew it when he asked and received for his services a fee which would have been grossly extravagant but for his official position.

General Garfield Denounced by His Constituents for Taking the De Golyer Bribe.

Resolution by the Republican Convention at Warren, Ohio, September 7, 1876.

We further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as chairman of the committee on appropriations for $5,000 to the De Golyer paving ring to aid them in securing a contract from the board of public works of the District of Columbia; selling his influence to aid said ring in imposing upon the people of said district a pavement which is almost worthless, at a price three times its cost, as sworn to by one of the contractors; selling his influence to said ring in procuring a contract to procure which it corruptly paid $97,000 "for influence; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an important and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried.

The superior officers of the army are so regarded in such great crises, and are held to such responsibility, especialy those at or near the head of it, that it is necessary on such momentous occasions to dare to determine for themselves what is lawful and what is not lawful under our system.—Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

LATER PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT ENGLISH COLLIERY DISATSER.

London, September 9.—It is supposed that the explosion originated in the lower seams and that the gas was driven over the furnace.

The explorers for a time had to suspend the work of bringing up the survivors in consequence of the stables being on fire.

A woman dropped dead on hearing of the death of her brother in the pit

Later.

London, September 9.—It now seems that the dead in the Seaham mine number between 130 and 140. There are some corpses in the lower seams, which are running water there is also foul that it is thought to be impossible that any can have survived.

The Latest.

London, September 9.—A dispatch dated Seaham at 12 o'clock noon to-day, says that the fire occasions great anxiety as many explorers are in the pit. Vague hopes are entertained that some of the men may have escaped to the distant workings, but one of the agents of the Durham miners union, who has been down, expresses the opinion that not a man or horse in the lower pit survived the explosion. There were 180 horses in the mine. None of the bodies of the victims have yet been brought up. Many of them are mangled and disfigured. The copses collected at the bottom of the shaft will be raised to-night.

THE TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

London, Sept. 8, 2 P. M.—It is now believed that there are 180 men in the Seaham coal pit, where the explosion occured this morning, and it is feared that most of them have perished.

A PLUNGE INTO NIAGARA.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept 7, 1880.

This place is noted for what might be called appalling suicides, but probably one of the most awful was the deliberate jump into the foaming rapids, made last night by George W. Knapp, a resident of Utica, N. Y. There was such a same methodical deliberateness about it as to render it simply terrible. Knapp came here on the train from Buffalo in the afternoon and went directly to the telegraph office, where he sent a business message to Utica. He then went to the International Hotel, where he took supper. How he passed his time until nine o'clock no one knows At that hour C. C. Mesner and Miss Florence M. Evart, a resident of Fort Erie, Canada, opposite Buffalo, were looking at the cataract from Prospect Park and started to go to Goat Island. The young man, who resides here, saw a young lady friend in a bazar just at the bridge and went to talk to her. Meanwhile Miss Evart sat down upon a seat running along a balcony over the rapids, about seventy-five rods from the precipice. Just then Knapp came along, sat down near her and seemed to be buried in profound thought. Five minutes later he went to the further corner of the balcony and sat down. He pulled out a diary, and hastily scribbling a note, pinned it inside of his coat, which he next removed with his vest, and deliberately piled them, with his hat and cuffs, in a neat manner on the seat. The young lady, who witness of all of this, considered it nothing remarkable, as the night was warm A moment later she was terrified, for Knapp mounted the railing, drawing a revolver with the same moment. He stood a second, threw up his hands, discharging the pistol and plunged into the tumbling billows Miss Evart's shriek and the pistol shot soon brought a crowd. Nothing could be seen of the body, which must have been shot over the precipice in the foaming current like an arrow from a bow.

The account of the bursting forth of a volcano in the middle of the Lake of Ilopango, in San Salvador, last Jannary, has been fully confirmed. and detailed descriptions of this extraordinary phenomenon have been furnished by the French Consul in Guatemala. A long series of earthquakes preceed the eruption, and the waters of the lake rose to an extraordiary height. Then they fell quickly, and three smoking peaks shot up out of the lake. The main peak, from which flames were belched forth, attained a height of ninety feet above the water level. The waters of the lake about the volcano boiled, and the fish were not only killed, but cooked, by the heat.

RED MILL PROPERTY AT PUBLICSALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, in Potter twp., on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1880, the valuable Grist Mill, known as the RED MILL, and a TRACT OF LAND containing 46 ACRES, bounded by Sinking Creek, by lands of Jacob Royer, Benjamin Bitner, John Hinebach, Daniel Fleisher, Joseph Shirk, dec'd, Jacob Treaster and John M'Coy, with all the water rights, liberties and privileges appurtenant thereto. Thereon erected a two-story log and frame DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and all necessary outbuildings Also an excellent ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT, and a well of never-failing water. The mill is in excellent repair, having been recently refitted, and the land under high state of cultivation, and good fences.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year and the balance in two years with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises

CATHERINE ROYER.
JNO. B. ROYER,
sept 16. Administrators.

EXECUTORS SALE.—There will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, two miles north of Spring Mill Station, on the Lewisburg and Tyrone RR , on Friday, October 8th, 1880.

The following valuable Real Estate of Adam Fisher, dec'd, known as the Farmers Mills property, consisting of a MERCHANT AND CUSTOM FLOURING MILL, in complete running order with the capacity to 4 run of Burrs having Turbine Water Wheels located on Penn's Creek a never failing stream, also, thereon a GOOD SAW MILL on the same stream LARGE DWELLING House with a complete STORE ROOM. An excellent well near the house of never failing water. GOOD BANK BARN and other outbuildings. Also, about 40 acres of land part of which is well timbered with white pine, oak, and Hemlock, bounded by the lands of Jno. P. Rose' heirs Jno. Barges heirs, Robert J Smith, Geo. Krape and others. Orchard with choice fruit, two tenant houses, garden and Stables.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day when terms will be made known by

J. B. FISHER,
9sept ts POLLY FISHER, } Executors.

PUBLIC SALE.—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executor of the estate of George Fowler, late of Haines Twp., dec'd, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, about 4 miles south of Millheim, on the L. & T. RR. ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22. 1880, AT 10 A. M., the following described valuable real estate consisting of 800 ACRES FARM AND TIMBERLAND, about 80 acres are clear, and good farming land, with an abundance of all kinds of fruit, apples, peaches, &c. Thereon erected TWO HOUSES, NEW BANK BARN. Cider press and all other needed outbuildings. One let joining the railroad station, contains two acres and has a house erected thereon. There are on the premises TWO ORCHARDS. The balance of the land is well timbered with White pine, White oak, Hemlock and Yellow pine. There is a never failing water power, one of the best in the county on Penns creek, with a GOOD SAW MILL lately re-constructed, and adjoining the railroad station.

This property offers one of the best chances in the state for a profitable investment. There are are a number of streams of running water on it. No tract has better lumbering facilities, and besides being in one of the best hunting and fishing territories, is suitable for a FIRST CLASS SUMMER RESORT The property will be offered in different parcels or as a whole to suit purchasers.

Terms will be made known on day of sale, by WM H. HARTER.
Hartleton, Pa.,
Executor.

J. D. ROSS.
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

Has opened rooms over Wolf's store, at Centre Hall, where he will be prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, making suits and all kinds of garments for men and boys, according to the latest styles, and short notice. 9sept y.

AN EXPLOSION IN AN ENGLISH COLLIERY.

London, Sept. 8.—12 m.—An explosion occured at the Seaham colliery, near Dunham. Both shafts of the mine are blocked, though they are half a mile apart. Between 250 and 300 men are in the pit. It is known that some are alive.

A Maryland farmer who had a plentiful crop of potato-bugs thinks he has discovered at last their "reason for being." Having collected about two gallons of the striped pests, he put them in a large wash-boiler to boil the life out of them. By accident a piece of old sheepskin leather used for lining shoes also went into the boiler. After the cooking had been going on for half an hour, he was astonished to find that the leather had changed its color to the richest dark crimson. He inserted other materials, and ascertained another peculiarity of the liquid. The material placed in it changed first to a dark brown, then a greenish hue, then pure yellow, then light blue changing to a dark blue, then light red, terminating in brilliant scarlet, which was the permanent color. And he now proposes to form a company to make a dye from potatobugs.

MARRIED.

On the 26th of Aug., 1880, at Centre Hall, by the Rev. S. W. Roeder, Mr. Franklin J. Emerick to Miss Ella E. Zubler, both of Gregg township.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No 1, 95, No 2, 85, No 3, 60.
Rye, 60c.
Corn, ears, per bu. 40 c.
Corn old. 40c.
Oats, 30c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Bar ley, 50c.
Cloverseed, $5.00 to
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Butter, 15c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 10c.
Shoulders, 7c.
Bacon or side, 7c.
Eggs per doz., 15c.
Corr

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Keep all tools sharp and in good order.

Allow no one to abuse your domestic animals.

Don't allow a Canada thistle to go to bed on your premises.

What is the best remedy for glanders? Killing the diseased horse.

Keep your tomatoes up from the ground, which can be done by various simple contrivances.

The flower garden now requires a little attention. The ground must be kept mellow, clean and moist.

Stake all all flowering plants, such as dahlias, gladiolas, etc., and keep all climbers well trained, tying with soft twine, tape or pieces of cloth.

Peaches require a warm, light soil. If the people would take pains to raise seedling peaches they would gradually get a race of trees much hardier than those brought from a more southern climate.

Providence never hides a smiling countenance from those who manure highly, cultivate often and seed liberally.

It is said that if a groove is made in a hen roost, and filled with a mixture of lard and sulphur, the fowls will not be troubled with lice.

Whenever you see a farm upon which year after year no improvement is made, you may be sure that the farmer neither reads, observes nor thinks.

Young cows should not be taught to eat at milking time, as it will not always be found convenient to supply food, and and they will be restless without it when accustomed to it.

A gardener recommends that to keep bugs off melon and squash vines a tomato plant be set in each hill, saying that when he had followed this plan his young plants were not molested.

A run in a good clover stubble will be beneficial to pigs. The yards should be kept as clean as possible. A quantity of copperas sprinkled about the pens will deodorize and disinfect the place very satisfactorily and cheaply.

Young pigs should be pushed now if they are for early market. A rapid growth secured now is of the greatest imporiance. If the stock is not what is desired begin to improve it at once by securing a pure-blood boar of some good breed to use in the herd.

Grinding renders all our cereal grains more digestible, by reducing the size of the particles to be saturated and digested by the gastric juice. The whole kernels of corn are not always fully penetrated by the gastric juice, and hence many of them pass cattle undigested. When corn is ground it should be mixed with coarse fodder, so as to prevent its adhering in a mass in the stomach, and to insure its remastication and insalivation.

Recipes.

CRACKER PUDDING.—Pour one quart boiling water over six soft crackers, let stand until very soft; add three or four eggs, one cup of raisins, one-fourth spoonful salt, sweeten, flavor or spice; bake.

EGG PATTIES.—Boil some eggs hard, let them cool, line some patty pans with puff paste, partly bake, fill with the eggs, chopped small, pour over a little cream, seasoned with salt, white pepper and powdered mace; cover with a thin crust, bake and serve hot.

LADY FINGERS.—Rub half a pound of butter into one pound of flour, add half a pound of sugar; grate in the rinds of two lemons and the juice of one; then add three well-beaten eggs. Make into rolls the size of the middle finger; bake quickly. When done, dip in chocolate frosting.

OUNCE PUDDING.—One pint and a half of milk, four ounces of bread crumbs, four eggs, two ounces of butter, the rind of a lemon, loaf sugar to taste; boil the milk, and pour it over the bread crumbs and lemon peel; before it is cold pour in the yolks of the eggs; beat the whites till they are firm, mix them with the rest and bake at once.

RUSKS.—One and a half pints flour, half a teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls sugar, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, two tablespoonfuls lard, one teaspoonful each extract nutmeg and cinnamon and one pint milk. Sift together the flour, salt, sugar and powder; rub in the lard cold; add the milk beaten eggs and extracts; mix into a dough soft enough to handle; turn out on the board, give a quick turn or two to complete its smoothness; break off into small pieces; roll them under the hand into small balls, round and about as large as a small egg; lay in a well-greased shallow baking pan very close together; wash over with a little melted butter and milk; bake in moderate oven about fifty minutes; when done sift fine white sugar over them.

Runaway Horses.

The horse that has once acquired the habit of running away, says "The Book of the Horses," will bolt on the first opportunity. If you suspect his intention, the best plan is to check it the moment he begins to move, taking hold of one rein with both hands and giving it one or two such violent jerks that the rogue must pause or turn round. Then stop him and if you doubt your being able to hold him, get off. Perhaps a too vigorous "plug" may make him cross his legs and fall—not a pleasant contingency, but anything is better than being run away with in the street. In open country, you may compel the runaway to gallop with a loose rein until he stops, or to move in a constantly narrowing circle until he is glad to halt. But the great point is to stop a runaway before he gets into his stride; after he is once away, few bits will stop a real runaway—a steady pull is a waste of exertion on the rider's part. Some horses may be stopped by sawing the mouth with the snaffle, but nothing will check an old hand. Another expedient is to hold the reins very lightly, and on the first opportunity, as a rising hill, for instance, to try a succession of jerks.

About Saving Seeds.

While it may be desirable to save the first seeds of some of our vegetables, such as sweet corn, peas and beans, it is not best to make such a selection from all kinds. The first tomatoes that ripen are generally small and ill-shapen, and it would be undesirable to select seeds from these, as they would soon deteriorate the variety; but the best plan is to wait till large, smooth specimens are produced, and from these select seed for future crops. By doing this for a few years you will find that you have wonderfully improved the tomato; and to secure improvement of any kind of vegetable it is absolutely necessary to select the best specimens of every kind. Deterioration ought to have no place in the farmer's vocabulary.

The Apple Borer.

According to a writer on horticultural subjects, when borers have once gained possession of a tree the only way to get rid of them is to hunt for them carefully with a knife or wire and destroy them. The eggs of the parent beetle are deposited during nights in June, and are placed in the bark of the tree at the surface of the ground, or whatever may surround the tree. These eggs hatch in our latitude during September, and it is soon after this that the young grubs may be easily removed without the use of anything more than the point of a pen knife. A few minutes spent in this way about the first of October each fall will keep the tree from this pest.

Scabby Potatoes.

Doctor Hexamer, of Westchester, who was awarded the prize for the greatest number of varieties of potatoes shown at the Centennial exhibition, states that the scab on potatoes is produced by "mites," or minute animals, which, first cause blisters on the young tubers, leaving subsequently holes or pits. The use or absence of ashes, and manure from various animals, seems to have no influence on them one way or the other, nor scabby or free seed, nor land on which potatoes have not been raised for many years; but since the excessive use of commercial fertilizers they have become entirely free from the scab.

The Escurial.

The Escurial is the palace of the kings of Spain, one of the largest and most magnificent in the world. It was begun by Philip II. in the year 1562, and the first cost of its erection was 6,000,000 ducats. It forms a vast square of polished stone, paved with marble. It may give some notion of the surprising grandeur of this place to say that, according to the computation of Francisco delos Santes, it would take more than four days to go through all the rooms and apartments, the length of the way being reckoned thirty-three Spanish leagues, which is above 120 English miles. There are 14,000 doors and 11,000 windows belonging to the edifice

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

There are nineteen Baptist churches in Italy.

Five Presbyterian hospitals in India have treated 95,529 patients.

Four colored Episcopal ministers are at work in Tennessee among the colored people.

Chicago has thirty-one Congregational churches, the first having been organized May 22, 1851.

The Presbyterian church in the United States has 631,952 children in its Sunday-schools, showing an increase of over 17,000 the past year.

The American Baptist Missionary Union propose to expend $300,000 during the current year. So far, the receipts are about one-third more than for the corresponding time last year.

The Cherokee presbytery of the Southern Presbyterian church has issued an appeal to the whole church on the subject of foreign missions, with the purpose of arousing it to the necessity of larger contributions.

The Congregationalists have a very successful mission in Dakota, consisting of eight churches, to which forty-three new members were added during the spring, so that the aggregate membership now in those churches is 599.

The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, at their recent meeting at Chattanooga, selected nineteen clerical and nineteen lay delegates from that church to attend the Ecumenical council to be held in London in August, 1881.

It is a singular fact, says the *Churchman*, that in England since the reformation there has been but one attempt to erect a cathedral—that at Truro. It will be one of the finest in the country, and will have cost, when completed, $500,000.

There are in Minnesota seventy-five Baptist churches which have no houses of worship. Instead of being troubled with mortgages and floating debts, these churches simply hire halls or rooms in which to meet, and conduct their affairs on a plan which combines economy with independence.

Dr. Blaikie, of Scotland, writing of the work of Mr. Mcody in that country, admits that more of the converts had gone back to the world than he expected, but says the fruits are great and manifest in the increased number of young men who have given themselves to the ministry, to Sabbath-school teaching, and to the work of colportage.

Philadelphia has the largest number of churches of any of the large cities in the United States—434; New York comes next with 354; Brooklyn follows with 240, and all other cities have less than 200 each. Boston has one church to 1,450 inhabitants; New York, one to 2,500; Buffalo, one to 1,675; Cleveland one to 1,450; Cincinnati, one to 1,600; Providence has one to 1,300.

The growth of the Reformed church in the United States in the course of thirty-two years is shown by the following figures: In 1848 there were 293 ministers, 239 churches and 34,100 communicants. Now there are 544 ministers, 510 churches and 80,306 communicants, an increase of 251 ministers, 270 churches and 46,108 communicants. It will be seen that the gain of church members is considerably more than fifty per cent. The German Reformed church shows a larger proportion of gain. In 1848 it numbered 248 ministers, 706 congregations and 49,035 communicants. There are now 734 ministers, 1,383 churches and 184,742 members. Emigration has assisted the growth of this membership.

The Useful Family Clock.

Mr. Darius L. Goff has at his home on Walcott street a remarkable clock. The clock in the first place has a history, being an heirloom of the Carpenter family of Rehobeth, in whose possession it has been for at least 200 years and perhaps longer. It came in possession of Mr. Goff a few years ago, he being a connection of the family, and since his ownership of it it has developed powers which for two centuries had laid dormant and unknown. It is an old style, tall clock, and occupies a position in the front hall of Mr. Goff's house, where it regulates the entire household. The clock never requires winding, the front door as it is opene and shut during the day performing that work. Within the dial is also an ingenious mechanism by which the light in the hall is turned up as darkness approaches, and again is lowered as the orthodox bedtime draws nigh. As morning dawns, and it is time that the servants bestirred themselves, the faithful clock rings a bell in the back hall, summoning them to their daily labors. An hour later a bell in the front hall warns the family that it is time to rise, and a half hour still later another peal of the bell summons them to breakfast. Besides these arrangements the clock is connected with another in Mr. Goff's sleeping-room, whereby the two are struck simultaneously. All these ingenious attachments, in which of course the aid of electricity is invoked, are the invention of Mr. Goff himself. Among other things he has invented a very serviceable machine, which is in use in the braid factory, in which he is interested, for winding the braid upon the spool or core. In the office of the company is also a thermometer with electrical attachment so arranged that a bell is rung when the temperature of the room is above or below a certain point.—*Pawtucket (R. I.) Letter.*

Illusive Visions.

On the occasion of the fire which destroyed part of the Crystal Palace in the winter of 1866-7, part of the menagerie had been sacrificed to the flames. The chimpanzee, however, was believed to have escaped from his cage, and was presently seen on the roof endeavoring to save himself by clutching in wild despair one of the iron beams which the fire had spared. The struggles of the animal were watched with an intense curiosity mingled wit horror and sympathy for the supposed fate which awaited the unfortunate monkey. What was the surprise of the spectators of an imminent tragedy to find that the object which in the guise of a terrified ape had excited their fears, resolved itself into a piece of canvas blind, so tattered that to the eye of the imagination and when moved by the wind, it presented the exact counterpart of a struggling animal! Such an example is of especial interest, because it proves to us that not one person alone, but a large number of spectators may be deceived by an object imperfectly seen—and aided in the illusion by a vivid imagination—into fancying all the details of a spectacle of which the chief actor is entirely a myth. A singular case has been given on strict medical authority of a lady, who, walking from Penrhyn to Falmouth—her mind being occupied with the subject of drinking fountains—was certain she saw in the road a newly-erected fountain, bearing the inscription: "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." As a matter of course, she mentioned her interest at seeing such an erection to the daughters of the gentleman who was supposed to have placed the fountain in its position. They assured her that no such fountain was in existence; but, convinced of the reality of her senses, on the ground that "seeing is believing," she repaired to the spot where she had seen the fountain, only to find, however, a few scattered stones in place of the expected erection. —*Chambers' Journal.*

The Bells at Lowell.

Of the Lowell bells, the mill bells are the most numerous and most prosaic, yet not the least interesting. Most of the corporations are provided with them, and it is their vigorous ringing at unseemly hours of the morning that attracts the attention of the stranger. A majority of them seem to have been made with direct attention to the quantity of tone and a reckless disregard to the quality, but when all are rung together the effect is not an unpleasant one. Summer and winter, in storm and sunshine, the unaccustomed sleeper is aroused by the general ringing of the bells at 4:45 in the morning. This is for the especial benefit of boarding-house keepers, who are expected to arise at this time to prepare the morning meal. One hour later, at 5:45, the bells ring again, this time to call the operatives to breakfast; and in fifty minutes more the bell ringing is repeated for the purpose of calling to their work the thousands of laborers in our many places of industry. At noon the bells signal the hour for dinner and at 12:50 the operatives are recalled for the afternoon's work, which finally ends by the ringing out at six o'clock five days in the week and at 4:30 Saturdays. *Lowell (Mass.) Courier.*

Disarming A Rattlesnake.

The Philadelphia *Times* allows its Washington correspondent to talk in the following blood-curdling manner concerning snakes:

I assisted at a snake-killing on Wednesday in the laboratory of the Smithsonian institution. I was very glad to be called on by Mr. Rhees for this purpose—first, because the killing was supposed to be in the interest of science, to which I am warmly devoted; second, because I hate snakes, and third, because there was no danger. A rattlesnake eight feet long had arrived at the institution. A dozen gentlemen, mostly of a scientific turn of mind like myself, were present. The box was placed on the floor and all had an opportunity to view the monster before the entertainment began. He lay coiled up in his box and looked like a bolt of gray cloth. His rattle was sticking straight up and trembling with warning. His nose rested on his tail and his cold eyes set back in his head had an awful look. His body, I should think, was fifteen inches in circumference. His head was about the size of a kitten's and the spread o his jaw was enormous. Everything being in readiness three scientists at once began operations. The sliding lid was unscrewed. One of the coatless men had a stick with a sponge as big as an apple tied to it, and a bottle of chloroform. Another had a pair of long pincers, while the other acted as the snake's doorkeeper. The lid was slowly moved back a little and the end of the pincers was inserted in the aperture. Bump, bump, bump went the snake's head against the top of his box and the tail sang a merry song. The man with the pincers knew what he was about and cautiously he thrust his pincers in. Snap! and everybody shuddered. Then what rattling, what twisting! It seemed as if the reptile would burst his slender cage. How he pulled and coiled and writhed! But the pincers and man was strong, and in a second or two the snake's nose was through the aperture. The lid man was cool and watched sharp that a larger opening was not forced than was necessary. Finally the cold eyes came out, and plump! his whole head was out of the box, and the pincers held his neck like a vise. How he writhed and rattled! Quick as lightning the man with the sponge and bottle was doing his part. He poured the chloroform upon the sponge and jammed the sponge in the monster's great red mouth. The mouth closed, and it was forced open again and more chloroform put into it. Then the pincers man with his left hand seized the reptile by the neck and released the pincers, which fell with a rattle on the stone floor. It was not a pretty sight, a man holding a monster by the throat whose head was instant death, but he held him nevertheless, for it was in the interest of science. Then more chloroform was poured into him. At about this time everybody was [illegible] of the snake's head and [illegible] Florida monster. I am [illegible] science and would like to [illegible] along, but I shall never kill [illegible] way.

About Walking.

No two of us walk alike. The hinges of our gates turn the same way, but with different results.

The baby strikes a toddle because it hasn't strength enough to walk, but it has the underlying principle of a natural walk, because it "toes in." "Toeing out" is a military artifice, invented for the express purpose of showing how much more a man knew than the Lord did.

The hippity, hoppity skip and jump is peculiarly the little girl's gait. Uneasy and restless the flutter-budget seems determined to wear the sole of her shoe and the sout of her mother out at the same time; but she is the prettiest picture of animation humanity can show.

The dead run all out of breath is the small boy's gait. You can set down the boy who so far forgets himself as to walk as already in his dotage.

The bound-to-have-it gait is a rapid straightforward stride, never turning to the right or left. The man who has it knocks over children, barks his shins against mile-stones, and stubs his toes against everything on the walk. But he gets there, and his coat-tail arrives about two minutes later.

There is the slow, measured gait, tread, tread, tread all day along. The man who carries the hod has this peculiarity down fine. He would run to a fire in the same step, and get there—possibly.

The long rope, thirty-four inches to the step, with a sag of the knee-joint, a vigorous swing of the arms, is that of the young man from Ruraldom. He gets the walk from going over the rough ground, and anybody that gets the best of him has got rough ground to go over.

The quick, sharp and spiteful gait with the little metallic heels ringing on the pavement, is the gait of the pretty young miss, with bright eyes and lots of vivacity. The young man who intends to keep company with her for life must make up his mind to train to her step. She will never train to his.

The everyday business gait. Going right along with your feet, and your thoughts in the office, store, shop or whatever it is. You never know how far the walk, nor how long it takes you to cover it. It is an indefinite, and frequently the only, aid to good digestion.

The take it easy, don't care a cent sort of a gait, with cane twirling over his finger, is typical of the man of the world. He leads a life of leisure, and wouldn't hurry himself. As a consequence he grows fat, rheumatic and gouty, and in later years walks with two canes and tremulous limbs. It doesn't pay to bunch your pleasure.

The slow gait. For further particulars send a boy on an errand.—*New Haven Register.*

To Find the Day of the Week.

Several correspondents of the *English Mechanic* have been giving rules for finding on what day of the week any particular date occurs. One of the simplest of these methods is purely numerical, and not too complicated to be easily remembered and worked out mentally. First of all there is a constant for the style—6 for new style, or all dates after September 14, 1752. Next there is a constant for each month. These are: 1, 4, 4, 0, 2, 5, 0, 3, 6, 1, 4, 6; on leap year the constant for January and February is one less, or 0, 3. Then multiply the century by 5, and add one-fourth, omitting fractions. Next add one-fourth to the odd years over the century; and finally add the day of the month. Divide the total by 7, and the remainder will show the day of the week. As an example, let it be required to find out on what day of the week January 1, 1881, will fall. The process is as follows:

Constant, N. S.	6
Constant for month	1
Century (18) multiplied by 5, plus one-fourth	94
Odd years (81) plus one-fourth	101
Day of month	1
Total	303

This divided by 7 leaves 0 or 7 for a remainder, which shows that it will be the last day of the week, or Saturday. For old style the constant is four, and the number of the century is multiplied by 6. The rest of the process is the same as for new style.

About the year 1835, a very old gentleman called on a well-known firm of Parisian music publishers and offered for sale a collection of forty national songs, of which he stated he was the sole author. One of the partners looked through them and recognized a song beginning "Allons, Enfants de la Patrie." "Are you aware," he asked, satirically, of the old gentleman, "that this song has been published before, that it is called 'La Marseillaise,' and that its author is Rouget de l'Isle?" "But," replied the elderly gentleman, quietly, "I am Rouget de l'Isle.",

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Short redingotes are again worn.

High back combs are no longer worn.

None but Derby hats are of plain felt.

Polka-dotted stockings are much worn.

Bead embroideries retain their popularity.

Cardinal and old gold remain fashionable.

Gold and tinsel will be as fashionable as ever.

Crown braids and puffs have gone out of date.

The new coiffures are all very flat and smooth.

French and India costumes will again be worn.

Short dresses are worn on all sorts of occasions.

Dotted fabrics are growing in fashionable favor.

Plush will take the place of velvet in millinery

Fancy feathers will be worn only on Derby hats.

Anchorite hats will be worn with Pilgrim suits.

Jersey webbing is found among the fall importations.

The Hermit polonaise is the novelty in fall garments.

English and French styles are not at all alike this fall.

Crimped and fluffy hairdressing has gone out of fashion.

New laces are embroidered with gold and silver threads.

Fifteen yard-square handkerchiefs are sold for a costume.

Strings of pearls in the coils of the hair are again fashionable.

Jet ornaments are used to excess on fall hats and bonnets.

Ostrich tips and plumes will be more worn than fancy feathers.

Plush and satin will be used together in trimming costumes.

Side combs of coral, celluloid, ivory, shell and jet are much worn.

Cords play an important part in the trimming of dresses and wraps.

Polonaises, basques, round waists and pointed bodices are all in vogue.

The new plaid mixtures embrace clan tartan, Madras and French plaids.

Petticoats are much wider, to fill out the wider skirts of the new dresses.

New cheviot checks show the same mixtures of color that the gentlemen's cheviots do.

Buttons on fancy boots now match those on the costumes on which they are worn.

Derby and jockey hats will be covered with plaids and checks to match costumes.

Plush and satin will take the place of Surah silk and lace for millinery purposes this season.

Natural or very fine artificial flowers are worn in the hair, to match the bouquets of the corsage.

Trains are still worn for full dress, but short dresses are also admissible on ceremonious occasions.

The fashionable coiffure is now low in the nape of the neck, but short women cling to the high hairdressings.

Gold brocaded, and plain gold ribbons, and gold cord braids and laces appear among the new millinery goods.

Combination garments, uniting the chemise, corset cover, and short petticoat in one, are found among new lingerie.

Among importations of early fall goods are quantities of fine, all-wool plaids, in bright colors on plain, dark grounds.

The infinite variety which has prevailed in fashion for several seasons past, is repeated in the new autumn styles.

Wide belts of saddle girth canvas, fastened with straps of leather and buckles, are worn with all sorts of demi-toilet costumes.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

Twenty-six deaths have resulted from the recent railroad collision at May's Landing, N. J.

Two sisters, while dancing on the deck of a canal boat in the Hudson opposite Yonkers, N. Y., stumbled on a coil of rope, fell overboard and were both drowned.

A fire at Lawrence, Mass., partially destroyed Castle & Mayo's paper mill, causing an estimated loss of $100,000 and throwing about seventy-five hands out of employment.

The American humane association has deposited $3,000 at Boston to be awarded the inventor of an improved cattle car.

Rev. Dr. William Adams, D. D., L.L.D., one of the foremost of American ministers, died at Orange, N. J., the other day, aged seventy-three years. Dr. Adams was a graduate of Yale college, passed through Andover Theological seminary and for nearly forty years was identified with a leading Presbyterian church in New York. In 1875 he became president of the Union Theological seminary, New York. Dr. Adams was also author of several theological works.

Mr. J. P. Benjamin, a New York business man, arrived in that city a few days ago from Fort Worth, Texas, a distance of 2,400 miles, all of which he made on horseback. He began the long equestrian journey on the tenth of May last and was on the road about fourteen weeks.

The Massachusetts State Democratic convention, held at Worcester, nominated a full State ticket headed by Charles P. Thompson for governor. General B. F. Butler, who was in attendance as a delegate, declined to be a candidate for the nomination.

The New Jersey Democrats at their State convention in Trenton nominated a full ticket with George C. Ladlow for governor at the head.

The New Jersey Prohibitionists have nominated S. B. Ransom for governor.

S. Gutmann & Co., New York shirt manufacturers, have suspended, owing nearly $300,000.

William Crever, a young convict who had been paroled out of the Elmira, (N. Y.,) reformatory on condition that he would go to sea, was about to be arrested at the office of the agent of the Prison association in the Bible House, New York City, for breaking his parole, when he plunged head first through the third story and was dashed to death on the pavement below.

The Pittsburg, (Pa.,) exposition and fair was opened in the presence of 8,000 persons. The area of these grounds is 15 acres.

Cadet Whittaker of the West Point military academy, addressed a meeting of colored Republicans in New York.

A fire at Hart's Falls, N. Y., destroyed the Schaghticoke Home, Baker's block, including Baker's opera house, and ten other buildings. Loss, $160,000; insurance about $75,000.

A company has been organized in New York city for the purpose of constructing an underground railroad under Broadway.

The burial of a Chinaman in Evergreen cemetery, Brooklyn, was accompanied by curious ceremonies, such as setting fire to fagots of slow matches placed in a basin at the foot of the grave, burning richly decorated red candles, cremating the dead man's clothes near the grave, the drinking of tea by the mourners in token of farewell to the dead, and placing three pans of rice, a broiled chicken and a plate of mutton before the grave that the corpse might have refreshments on the long journey.

A little boy named Sweeney had his left arm caught in a wheel of machinery at Rouse's Point, N. Y., and it was torn from his body. The boy's father, seeing the accident, rushed to the rescue, and he, too, was caught in the machinery, which cut his left leg off below the knee.

A fire which broke out in the Dudley house, a large hotel in Salamanca, N. Y., spread rapidly up and down the street on both sides, and before the flames could be subdued twenty-two buildings were consumed. The total loss is estimated at $157,000 and the insurance at $60,000.

The Freethinkers of the United States have had a five days' national convention at Hornellsville, N. Y. The principal speakers were Robert G. Ingersoll, Elizur Wright, George Cheiney, Parker Pillsbury, Amelia Colby, J. H. Burnham, Thadieus B. Fakeman, C. Fanny Allen and Lucy N. Coleman.

A national telephone convention representing about fifty companies has been in session at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Hudson river steamers the other day encountered a heavy storm of flies, which reached from shore to shore and looked like a great drift of black snow." There were millions upon millions of the flies and they hurried northward as thick as snow-flakes driven by a strong wind."

Western and Southern States.

Ex-Governor Hebert, of Louisiana, died the other day at New Orleans, aged sixty-two years.

Robert McLelland, ex-governor of Michigan and secretary of the interior under President Pierce, died a few days ago at Detroit, Mich.

About eight persons were lost by the burning of the steamer Marine City on Lake Huron.

The Chinese steamer Hochung, from Canton, has arrived at San Francisco. Her arrival was looked forward to with considerable interest.

It is reported that the wheat crop of the Northwest has been gathered in good condition.

Chief Sapavanari has been chosen by the Utes of Colorado as successor to the late Chief Ouray. He is fifty years old and a friend to the whites.

John Hamilton, a wealthy farmer of Ionia, Mich., aged seventy-six, was shot and instantly killed by his nephew, a boy of eighteen, during a quarrel about a trifling money matter.

The Kansas Republicans have renominated Governor St. John and a full State ticket.

Three young children of Charles Wilson, a farmer of Surry county, Va., were killed by eating the berries of the deadly nightshade.

At the Nebraska Republican State convention in Omaha Governor Vance and the other State officers were all renominated by acclamation.

Constant and heavy rains which have prevailed over nearly the entire West have been injurious to the still unsecured wheat crops.

During the absence of the jailor of the Clinton county jail at Dewitt, Iowa, eight prisoners overpowered the turnkey and escaped.

Stephen Richardson, (colored,) was hanged at Wilmington, N. C., for the murder of his mother-in-law, Lucy Phinney, last July.

Joseph Wade and Mrs. Brown, convicted of murdering the husband of the latter, have been sentenced at Indianapolis to be hanged October 27.

At Washington Corners, Cal., a grain warehouse containing 150,000 sacks of wheat was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $250,000.

Two stages which run between Louisville, Ky., and the Mammoth Cave were stopped by highwaymen and all the passengers robbed.

A dispatch from Galena, Ill., General Grant's home, says he positively declines the presidency of the San Pedro gold and silver mining company of New Mexico.

Twelve wrecks are reported along the Florida coast by the same cyclone in which the Vera Cruz was sunk. The wrecks comprise two steamers and ten sailing vessels. The coast for 100 miles is strewn with goods of all descriptions from wrecks.

Here is the report of one day's criminal record at Bodie, Cal.: George Watkins killed a police officer named Whittaker, and died shortly after from the effects of wounds inflicted by that officer. A Spaniard killed John Hackwell, a miner, in a saloon on account of Hackwell's beating a waiter girl, and John Raum killed a man named Costello, the trouble growing out of the same occurrence. A fire at Mobile, Ala., destroyed several large brick business houses, causing an aggregate loss of about $350,000.

Three colored men were drawn as jurors in a criminal case in Louisville, Ky., a few days ago. This is the first time in the history of the State that colored men have acted as jurymen.

It is stated that the recent storm utterly destroyed the Florida orange crop. It is estimated that the yield would have been one million boxes and that the loss will reach $1,500,000.

From Washington.

The treasury department has directed that $20,000,000 in gold coin in the New York sub-treasury be placed to the credit of the superintendent of the assay office in that city. This coin is to pay for foreign bullion as it arrives.

An appeal has been filed in the district supreme court by ex-Senator Thomas L. Clingman, of Asheville, N. C., against the decision of the commissioner of patents refusing him a patent for an improvement in electric lights. The commissioner of patents at the patent office for refusing the patent were that the claim conflicts with a patent issued to T. A. Edison, Sept. 16, 1879, and another to a man named Jenkins, March 4, 1879.

The United States representative at Rio de Janeiro reports a rapid growth of the trade in American goods and wares in the markets of Brazil.

Attorney-General Devens has received a telegram from Marshal Osborn, at Montgomery, Ala., informing him of the arrest in Covington county, Ala., of Penton and nine other persons, who are charged with beating and intimidating United States witnesses and destroying processes from the United States courts.

The total reduction of the debt last month was $12,027,167.59. The total debt, less cash in the treasury, is $1,924,569,074.34. The cash in the treasury is $196,668,332.23.

The total amount of coinage last month was $6,849,800, of which $1,570,400 was gold and $2 253,000 was silver. Copper cents to the number of 2,680,000 were also coined.

Since the passage of the silver bill there have been coined $68,189,750 in standard silver dollars. Of this amount $19,886 443 is in circulation. The balance, $48,303,304, is in the treasury vaults.

The custom receipts for last month were in round numbers, $19,000,000, against $17,000,000 in July.

The Treasury department is considering the advisability of renewing the circulation of fractional currency. The facilities afforded by the new system of registering packages by mail, for making purchases of small articles from a distance, make it very desirable, says a Washington dispatch, that there should be in existence some circulating medium of smaller denomination than the dollar, which may be sent by mail. Major Power, chief clerk of the treasury department, proposes to meet this demand by issuing greenbacks of the denomination of ones and twos which may be divisible into halves and quarters. His plan is to have the face of the note printed as at present. The back he would have divided into four sections, each bearing a separate obligation on the part of the government for its redemption. These may be issued as they are called for, and may pass in their complete form until the holder finds occasion to cut them for the purposes of change, when their tendency will be toward the treasury for redemption as mutilated currency. By an order of the treasurer, issued by Mr Spinner, the regular greenbacks now current are redeemable when cut in two or more pieces, the amount being proportionate to the size of the pieces presented. If Congress should authorize the adoption of Major Power's proposition, it would merely legalize the long standing practice.

The department of agriculture is about to begin an investigation into the origin of pleuro-pneumonia in American cattle. The department also finds a disease affecting the foot and mouth existing among the sheep of the country.

Foreign News.

Over one hundred deaths have occurred among the Indians on the Upper Saskatchewan, Canada, from small-pox. Several bands are traveling north, leaving the dead unburied.

The Queen of Holland has been delivered of a daughter.

The Queen of Siam and her son were drowned while sailing in a little royal yacht. They were run down by a steamer and all on board were lost except the king's secretary, who, being a good swimmer, succeeded in saving himself. On learning the news of the catastrophe, the King of Siam was so deeply affected that he fainted in the presence of the court.

A Spanish regiment was crossing a pontoon bridge over the river Ebro at Lograno, Spain, when the structure gave way, carrying into the stream more than 100 men and officers. About eighty persons lost their lives.

The British steamer Hardwick, of 678 tons, from Odessa for Bristol, laden with barley, shifted her cargo and foundered, and all on board were lost with the exception of one fireman.

A dispatch from Halifax, N. S., says that a monstrous sea serpent, measuring from 70 to 100 feet in length, with a body as large and round as a barrel, and a head about the size of a cask, was seen off Merigomish coast by a boat's crew out on a mackerel fishing excursion. They were about 100 yards from the serpent, and saw it plainly as it moved along and made waves like a steamer. Thirty feet of its tail was exposed when it drove.

Fifty barges and boats were recently loaded with about 8,000,000 feet of lumber at Ottawa, Canada, for the American market.

A citizen of Chihuahua in Mexico has offered $2,000 for the Apache Indian Chief Victoria's scalp and $250 for that of any of his warriors. Victoria and his band plundered and murdered on the borders of the United States and Mexico for a long time, and have given the authorities of both countries a great deal of trouble.

Ayoob Khan, the Afghan leader, has been signally defeated by General Roberts. The Afghans lost twenty-seven guns and were dispersed.

A tremendous amount of damage was done in Kingston, Jamaica, by the recent cyclone. Nearly all the houses and shipping were wholly or partly destroyed, the crops of the island were ruined, the people are without food and a famine is feared.

Two attempts have been discovered to undermine and blow up a train upon which the Emperor of Russia had embarked for Livadia. In one instance the mine contained 108 pounds of dynamite.

Thirty persons were killed by the explosion on the Volga river in Russia of a flouring reservoir containing a thousand tuns of kerosene.

A steamer which left Liverpool the other day for New York had on board 347 Mormon converts bound for Utah, most of them being English, Scotch or Welch.

Further reports from the island of Jamaica show the nearly fifty lives were lost during the cyclone. In the villages of the island all the churches and nearly all the residences were blown down and the crops destroyed.

One hundred and fifty houses have been destroyed by fire in the town of Seringapur, India. The disaster involved some loss of life, and many persons were injured.

William H. Greenwood, an American railroad surveyor, has been murdered in Mexico.

Loss of an Ocean Steamship.

The steamship Vera Cruz, which sailed from New York for Havana and Vera Cruz, Mexico, has been wrecked in a hurricane off the coast of Florida. The first intimation of the disaster was received when portions of the steamship's mail and several corpses floated ashore on the Florida coast. The positive knowledge that the steamer had foundered was afterwards obtained from the lips of thirteen survivors, eight sailors and three passengers, who reached Key Sabel. The names of the vessel's loss. There were about 80 persons on board the steamer—28 of these being passengers and the rest comprising the officers and crew. Among the passengers was Major General Alfred A. Torbert, a Federal officer and intimate friend of Generals Grant and Hancock, and who has been United States consul at Paris and Havana and minister at Central America. The story of the disaster as told in the survivors' dispatches to the New York *Herald*, is as follows:

On Saturday afternoon the steamer encountered a strong gale, which soon increased in fury. The sea ran very high and the City of Vera Cruz labored heavily but sturdily for some hours. Every effort was made to keep her before the wind, but it was found necessary at one o'clock on Sunday morning to throw out a drag to keep her head about. This secured the desired result for the time being, but the gale had now grown to a hurricane and immense waves began breaking over the doomed steamer.

Each succeeding wave tore away pieces of her upper works until her deck was finally swept clear, even the rigging being torn and blown away in shreds. The fires were extinguished, and as the seas rose over her bows and deluged her decks they soon reached the furnaces and extinguished the fires, the batches having been torn from their fastenings by the billows.

The fires being out soon put a stop to the engines, and the City of Vera Cruz lay at the mercy of the waves and storm. Not even the donkey pump could be worked to relieve the vessel of the water she was rapidly making in her hold. In this extremity Captain Van Sice ordered his men to throw overboard the deck load, a task that had been begun about midnight. But the sea was too heavy to permit the crew carrying out their captain's orders, for while thus engaged several of the men were carried off their feet by incoming seas and many of them washed overboard.

Captain Van Sice and his officers acted courageously in the performance of their several duties, but were one by one washed overboard from their stations as the steamer labored in the trough of the sea. As near as can be ascertained, the captain perished fully an hour before the vessel finally succumbed, and when nearly all the hands were lost. The few remaining alive on board now saw that there was no hope, and they took to the life preservers, the lifeboats having already disappeared; in fact, every boat and life raft was stove in when the top hamper went by the board. The sailors and the passengers then seized fragments of spars, hatchwen doors or any other movable article that would float, and awaited the end all knew to be at hand.

The surviving sailors state that the vessel was about thirty miles off shore at this time, the hurricane being one of terrible fury. By the time the shipwrecked men and women had equipped themselves with their impromptu buoys the final catastrophe occurred, it being then, as already stated, about half-past five A. M. With one awful and tremendous lurch the steamer suddenly sank into the ocean, the swirl carrying down many of the living. Of the seventy souls on board before the storm began only thirteen have reached the land alive. These thirteen were all men, three of them passengers, eight deck hands, one engineer and one oiler. They were all in the water, buffeted by a tempestuous sea, for from twenty-four to twenty-six hours, and there is no doubt that but for this ordeal many more would have been saved, for there can be but little doubt that several perished after the foundering of the steamer through exhaustion. Such is the story of the wreck, which, though brief, clearly tells the tale.

She Felt Poorly.

An odd case is reported from Carlisle, England. A doctor was called one evening at seven o'clock to visit a lady aged about fifty-five, who had, as she described it, being feeling poorly all day, but could give no definite symptoms and complained of no pain. During the examination he noticed a change in her speech. This led him to an investigation of the throat. Outwardly the neck appeared normal, and nothing could be felt to indicate an obstruction; he then examined the pharynx, but no foreign body could be seen there, and the examination only brought on vomiting and straining. However, he determined to look a second time, and judge of his surprise to find bedded low back in the pharynx a set of false teeth, which he extracted with little trouble. Upon inquiry the woman said she had missed her teeth about nine o'clock in the morning, but had no idea she had swallowed them. It is remarkable that they had been in the pharynx without causing her any pain for over ten hours.

The late Dr. Bethune asked a morose and miserable man how he was getting along. The man replied: "What business is that of yours?" Said the doctor: "Oh, sir, I am one of those who take an interest even in the meanest of God's creatures."

[Washington Critic.]

SAVED BY OIL.

Mrs. Susanna Asmus, No. 11 Bartlett street, Baltimore, Md., had for twenty-two years been a sufferer from sores and pains in her limbs. She tried many remedies without any favorable results. Happening to hear of St. Jacobs Oil, she concluded at last to try it. The result was wonderful. The sore healed, the pains vanished, and she is now well again.

Useful Information in Regard to Lightning Rods.

After the most careful and extended inquiry possible to him, it is the writer's conclusion that in nearly every case of serious damage by lightnin to a building having conductors of any well-known system (except the horizontal, which is not a conductor at all in the usual sense of the word), the failure to protect has been on account of a defective ground connection. The fact is the more surprising as this connection is so much within control, and is the least costly part of the system. This fault has arisen from the failure of l